ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1896.-TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVIII

GOLD STANDARD MEN WAVERING

will Probably Desert the Democratic Nominee.

MACKBURN IS STILL HOPEFUL

Lepublicans Are Not Too Solid on Dr.

Hunter.

F POPULISTS MAY VOTE FOR BLACKBURN

Party Division Threatens To Send a Republican to the United States Senate.

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o call on us.

Frankfort, Ky., January 13 .- (Special.)-Blackburn people are red hot tonight ad a serious difficulty was narrowly between Colonel John'T. Williams af Rlackburn's managers, and Speak Bianford. It developed that the repubcaps had played a trick on the demo-The Blackburn people surposed Senator Blanford had mailed the election to the Nelson county officials, ing a special election to fill the seat the house made vacant by the death of sentative Wilson.

was discovered tody tahat Speaker ford had never mailed the writ. In house today the republicans were for ent before the matter could be d on and as a vote must be taken on the senatorial fight on the 21st, Nelson menty will not have representation in the put house. This incensed the democrate

nd they will retallate.

The democrats all over the state are ing the gold standard representa-who bolted the caucus, with letters, tening all sorts of vengeance if they net support Blackburn. In fact the ac-tion of Weissinger and his eleven col-legues has created two new factions in me state, namely the state outside of Lou-bylle, against Louisville. The opposition to Blackburn comes from

the opposition to be state will attend to the Louisville democrats the next time they ask for anything at the hands of the party. The Courier-Journal, times and Post are still fighting Blackburn and their action has aroused the greatest dispation in the party.

mignation in the party.

Biackburn has at last secured the two populists and is almost certain of election with the support of his own party. The limetallists have taken up the giove thrown down by the gold standard democrats and amounce that if Blackburn is defeated no wild democrat shall be elected in Marthely. pid democrat shall be elected in Kentucky mil the wrong they have perpetrated has

In plain words Hunter cannot control the republican vote and if Blackburn is ted it can be charged to the account f Senator Weissenger, who is under the account of Senator Weissenger, who is under the meanis Club cabal, composed of Dick Catt, W. H. Haldeman, Henry Watter-Boyd Winchester and John M. Athera These gentlemen will be held response it the senatorship is betrayed into re-

Blackburn Is Hopeful. Senator Blackburn says that he has trump card up his sleeve, which he is serving for the right moment. He said might that his chances were better tonight an ever before, and that he would win. It leaked out that the Hunter people will attempt to hold a joint session to elect a senator tomorrow night. If the democratcan votes and then with the certificate of one branch of the legislature and the pvernor's certificate have Hunter seated the United States senate. This is sim-

The democrats are indignant at the highded outrages being perpetrated by the ablicans and will resort to revolutiontactics. Warm times can be looked

MARYLAND HAS A MIX-UP. EPUBLICANS CANNOT AGREE

UPON THEIR CANDIDATE. re Are Six Who Would Like To

Occupy the Chair Now Held by United States Senator Gibson. Annapolis, Md., January 13 .- The que as to who will become heir to the

in the United States senate now ocmoled by Charles H. Gibson is far from ong settled, although the legislature will begin balloting tomorrow. All efforts to bring about a republican cauca-failed and the situation is as badly mixed it was a month ago.

If each of the different aspirants for torial honors has properly diagnosed Ichances there will be at least slx Mary-nd statesmen occupying Mr. Gibson's at when that gentleman's term has ex-

fors who will do the voting are to be lieved, not one of the candidates has rea-n to believe that he will be the winner. y one point is clear and that is that ry man who has a vote on the repub-n side, wants to be with the winner. ley have an abiding faith that the next esident will be the nominee of their rry, and they all realize the importance "standing in" with the republican who slx years from March 4, 1897, will repre-it Maryland in the United States senate. tht the adherents of the different can tes are putting in their best work. of There is an absolute lack of boss

re is a great deal of talk about the called eastern shore law, and the sacred obligation which the office holders claim cuts upon every legislator to observe it. This law provides that one of Maryland's representatives in the United States senate that the state. There has been a growing the state. There has been a growing of the state. There has been a growing ion within recent years to igno he law, the claim being made that it is ly, as the eastern section of the state has but 20 per cent of the state's population, it is not entitled

is not entitled to equal reprish the western shore. Congressman George L. Wellington, of the sixth Maryland district, who engineered Lloyd Lowndes's campaign, landing him in the gubernatorial chair last week, is the leader in the senatorial race and is anx-ous to smash the eastern shore legacy. He making a fight against the field. The main fight of the anti-Wellington forces been to prevent the holding of a repub-an caucus. Mr. Wellington and his ends assert that a caucus will be held what will be the outcome, Mr.

successor may be chosen Wednesthe chances favor a prolonged and

frontier.

The joint commission failing to reach a complete agreement the points in dispute are to be referred to a third power. sht or tomorrow night. No one can

bitter contest. Some of the enthusiastic admirers of Governor Lowndes hope the senatorship will go to the eastern shore on his account, as they want to send him to the senate to succeed Mr. Gorman two years hence. Mr. Lowndes cannot be a candidate now for various reasons, the chief one being that his resignation would make Mr. Bruce, the democratic president of the senate, governor. The next senate of Maryland will almost certainly be republican, made so by hold-over republican senators from democratic counties. There will then be a republican to succeed Mr. Lowndes should he resign two years hence. Republicans are counting on the legislature of 1898 to be in their favor on joint ballot. The general assembly convened tonight for the third week of the seession. Up to the present time practically nothing has been done by the legislature except to install the next governor in office. While several important bills have been introduced it is not expected that much real legislative work will be done until the senatorial question is settled.

Tomorrow at noon the balloting for senator will begin and will be kept up from day to day unless an election results. On Wednesday the two houses will meet in joint convention and if no choice is had a joint convention will be held each legislative day thereafter, and at least one vote taken until Mr. Gibson's successor is chosen.

TWO BALLOTS WERE TAKEN.

and 85 Necessary.

Jackson, Miss., January 13.—A bill introduced in the senate today to increase the salary of governor from \$3,500 to \$4,600 was voted down-24 to 18.

Mississippi's governors were paid the latter salary till the constitutional conven-tion of 1890 cut it down \$500, and the bill tion of 1890 cut it down \$500, and the bill today was to restore the old figures. Gov-ernor Stone, with no children and house rent free, suggested in his message that he could hardly live on the present salary. Governor-elect McLaurin has a large famlly of girls, no income other than the salary and will not he able to live in a style com-mensurate with the dignity of the office. The representative hall was taxed to its

utmost capacity tonight with friends and supporters of the several candidates for the United States senate, who are ex-Gov-ernor Lowry, Hon. John M. Allen, Hon. II. D. Money, Charles E. Hooker, all advocates of free silver at 16 to 1. The caucus was presided over by Hon. Judd Russell, of Lauderdale county, who rushed business through in a skillful manner. A resolution that no nominating speeches be permitted was overwhelmingly voted down.

Two ballots were taken, the last resulting Money, 73; Lowry, 41; Allen, 29½; Hooker, 11½; Governor McLaurin, 3; William G. Yerger, 1. Total vote cast, 169; necessary to choice. 85.

SEVEN ASPHYXIATED.

CHICAGOAN SELECTS AN EASY WAY TO SLAUGHTER.

The Discovery Proved a Ghastly Find. The Windows Plugged and the Gas Turned On.

Chicago, January 13.-Police Officer Gib-Chicago, January 13.—Police Officer Gib-bons, of the north side, received a letter this morning from Peter Hougaard, of En-glewood, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. Officer Gibbons at once communicated with the police station at Englewood and an officer was sent to Hougaard's house, where he found the dead bodies of Hougaard, his wife and five children, who had been as-physiated by gas. phyxiated by gas.

hougard was a milk dealer and was be-lieved to be in comfortable circumstances. The bodies of Hougard, his wife and one-year-old child were found in one room; in an adjoining room was found the body of a eleven-year-old girl, and in an-other room the corpses of the three re-maining children. The jets of every gas fixture in the house had been turned on and the cracks of the windows and doors had been plugged with cotton. Death had evidently overtaken every member of the family except the father while they slept. Friends of Hougaard say that in a business transaction a year ago he took several notes which have long since fallen due, but were never paid and it is thought that this may have caused his despondency,

COULD NOT CONVICT THEM.

Tennessee Insurance Cases Ended in Mistrial Yesterday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 13.—The trial of the special agents forming the executive committee of the Kentucky and Tennessee board of fire underwriters result ed today in a mistrial, conviction under the Tennessee statute against trusts being averted by the vote of a single juror.

These cases known as the "insurance cases" have attracted widespread attention to the points at issue between the first test of the laws as affecting the statute of Ensurance companies operating through the board of joint control for the adjustment of all insurance matters, question of rate, etc. The specific charge read "conspiracy and combination to work injury to trade by maintaining extortionate tes and raising rates of insurance. Every member of the committee was in court, though a requisition from Governor Turney was necessary to secure the presence of Secretary J. T. Ashcroft, of Louisville.

ALL THREE DIED.

A Trio of Youngsters Tried Safe Blowing with Fatal Results.

Philadelphia, January 13-David, William enteen and six years, respectively, who were injured yesterday by a mysterious exon at their home, 2,682 Leithgow street, died today.

The theory of the police that the boys were practicing safe-blowing when the ex-plosion occurred and that they are believed to be responsible for several burglaries was reaffirmed today. The mother, Mrs. Jen-nie McKesion, who was burned while attempting to rescue the lads, was not seriously intured. She declared today that her house had been robbed of \$500 yesterday, but nothing further concerning this is

INDICTMENTS NOLLE PROSSED.

The Outcome of an Embezzlement and

a Suicide. St. Louis, Mo., January 13.-Assistant Cir-St. Louis, Mo., January 13.—Assistant Gircuit Attorney Bishop today entered nolle prosse proceedings in the seven indictments for embezzlement aggregating \$63,000 against ex-iCty Treasurer Michael Forestel. The discovery of the deficit was procured by the setting on fire of the treasurer's of-against ex-City Treasurer Michael Forestel. son of the treasurer, three years ago. The circuit attorney declares his belief that the state could not make a successful prosecu-

SALISBURY BECOMES SENSIBLE

He Is Said To Be Trying To Resume Negotiations with Venezuela. London, January 13.—The United Press learns upon good authority that Lord Salisbury is endeavoring through a neutral

power to resume direct negotiations with

Senator Hill in Reply. Caucus of Republicans Ends in Quarrels and Bickerings.

ONE WING WANTS GARHAM

Bimetallists Intend To Stand Firm from Now On.

ANCIENT HOAR THREATENS TO BOLT

It Is Said That Four Free Coinage Senators Have Formed a Combination for Business.

Washington, January 13 .- (Special.)-Caucusing and quarreling seems to be the sole programme of the republicans just

ions and discussions which have been outlined in dispatches from time to time, as threatening the overthrow of the republican party was more pronounced than As one of the senators said when the

caucus was broken up, practically in a free-for-all fight, "When republicans can-not get together to control, the breach is great indeed." The silver senators, following out the stand that they have taken towards the old leaders, settled upon the office of secretary as the one they wanted, and for the post they put up the name of George C. Gorham, of California.

This at once raised a storm. Hoar, Hall and Frye protested against his nomination, and declared that rather than vote for him they would bolt the caucus, and defeat the election of a republican secretary.

Pause for a moment and think of the

ancient Hoar bolting a republican caucus.

He declared that there would be no republican party in four years if the western men continued to hold the stand they had taken. Hale and Frye refused to vote for Gor-

ham because he was Blaine's life-long enemy. And some of his denunciations of the Maine man were the bitterest that have ever been made against him. Gor-ham is an out and out silver man, and once before was secretary of the senate. Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, was urged for the place by the Pennsylvania men. He is the editor of The Philadelphia North American.

A. J. Shaw, of Washington, is the other candidate, but he is also a silver man and the northeastern crowd object to him. It looks as if Quay would organize the senate as he did the house. The gold standand men will not support Gorham nor Wil-son and the silver men will vote for no one whom the northeast wants. Hoar objects to McMichael, but will vote for him, but there was no sober consideration of the question, because the pent-up bitterness which has been accumulating in the repub-

lican camp was fully vented this afternoon.

Jones, of Nevada, is the chief champion
of Gorham and it is declared by some of the gold men that he is only holding up the tariff bill in order to force Gorham's election. Jones has refused to discuss it with them, however, but simply says the his vote would do no good, inasmuch as the bill will be killed in the senate if he does not kill it in the committee.

Dubois said this afternoon that the situation is no clearer in the senate than it

was Saturday. There are four silver republican senator worn to each other to kill any revenue measure that does not carry with it a sil-So, to reiterate, the republicans are far

more divided than ever the democrats were in the last session and when it comes to being incapable of legislating and transacting business this congress promises to be the prize winner.

MORGAN ATTACKED

THE BOND BILL. SAID THE ROTHSCHILDS WERE

ALABAMA CLOTHES SELLERS. Senator Hill Had a Lively Time of It in the Senate-Gave Carolina Senators a Roast.

Washington, January 13.-In presenting numerous petitions in favor of recogniz-ing belligerent rights in the Cuban revo-lution, Mr. Call, democrat, of Florida, remain unsettled.' asked to have them printed as a public document, with the names of the signers, stating that it was important for congress to be made aware of the feeling of the people on any great public question like the war in Cuba; but objection was made by Mr. Platt, republican, of Connecwere on the same printed form and that there was a rule of the senate forbidding the printing of names in such cases. The vice president ruled in accordance with Mr. Platt's views, and Mr. McCall with-

drew his request. Mr. Kyle, populist, of South Dakota, introduced a concurrent resolution empowering and directing the president of the United States to receive such persons as may present themselves satisfactorily accredited to act on behalf of the Cuban patriots, and on the production of evidence showing that they have estable a seat of government on the island of and that a majority of the native-born residents are actively supporting and de-fending it with arms, or are in sympathy with the cause, extend belligerent rights

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. mittee on foreign relations.

Mr. Pritchard, republican, of North Carolina, replied to the criticism indulged in by Mr. Hill, democrat, of New York, a few days ago, against the two North Carolina senators, who, though chosen at the same time and by the same combination, stood on directly opposite sides on the tariff question. He reviewed Mr. Hill's speeches and votes on the Wilson tariff bill, referred to the fact that one of Mr. Hill's political supporters in Troy was now counting, in Sing Sing, the hours that were to elapse before his electrocution; and suggested that the difference between his colleague (Mr. Butler) and the New York senator was that the former left the democratic party because its abuse could not be corrected inside of the organization, while the latter had been kicked out and "branded as a

to the Cuban patriots.

traitor."
Hill's Sing Sing Supporter. Mr. Hill, democrat, of New York, said that he was not aware that he had said the other day anything that could force such an elaborate speech as that just made by the senator from North Carolina. As to his (Mr. Hill) naving been kicked out of the democratic party, he kicked out of the democratic party, he said: "The democratic party has met with some reverses within the last two or three years. That is true; but still I flatter myself that I am a lively member of what is left of that organization. (Laughter). As to Mr. Pritchard's allusion to 'Bat' Shea and John Y. McKane, Shea got into a row at a local election

ed at a republican primary, and at the time of his (Hill's) and his colleague (Mr. Murphy's) election to the senate, Mr. McKane was a republican."

Senator Hill in Reply.

"But," Mr. Pritchard said, "McKane never got into the penitentiary until after he joined the democratic party,"

Mr. Butler defended his political course and his present position on the tariff question, contrasting both with those of Mr. Hill,

Mr. Hill commented upon Mr. Pritchard's statement to the effect that North Carolina

statement to the effect that North Caroli was republican and had been republican ever since the war if there had been fair ever since the war if there had been fair elections there; and upon the fact that the other North Carolina senator (Euter) had acted with the democratic party all the time that that party was charged with being so corrupt. He could not understand why Mr. Pritchard should have made "so vicious an attack upon his colleague." He was inclined to believe that they had had pretty fair elections down in North Carolina and that in 1896 the people of North Carolina would be still for the true, not the spurious principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson—which the two son and Andrew Jackson-which the two North Carolina senators were so fond of alluding to.

"Then," said Mr. Butler, "it will have to nominate a man for the presidency who does not favor a single gold standard." "Still harping on my daughter," Mr. Hill quoted, amid laughter. "Every discussion has something inserted in relation to gold and silver. I am pretty well convinced that North Carolina is not going to be satisfied at the next election. I think that either the democratic ticket or the republican ticket will be elected; I hope it will be the democratic ticket, but I am nclined to believe, from the inconsis claims made here today, that it will be utterly impossible for either of the two great parties to gratify the fickle con-

stituency of North Carolina."

An interruption by Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, caused Mr. Hill to exclaim with the duke of Gloucester: "Another Richmond in the field." (Loud laughter.) Morgan's Allusions to Sherman.

The coiloquy between Mr. Hill, Mr. Allen and the two North Carolina senators was still going on when the vice president at 2 p. m. put a stop to it by announcing the unfinished business—the house bond bill, with the finance committee free silver substitute therefor, and Mr. Morgan addressed the senate in favor of the substitute. The speech was directed principally against Mr. Sherman's course both as against senator and as secretary of the treasury, adverse to the recognition of silver on an equality with gold in the payment of the liabilities of the government. He spoke of Mr. Sherman in a sarcastic vein as the Mapoleon of finance and predicted for him an approaching "Waterloo and a relegation to a St. Helena."

He charged him with having done all that could be done to drive silver out of circulation and to deprive it of its bullion value. The senator from Ohio, Mr. Mor-gan said, was the author of five meas-ures of finance that had given the people and the country more trouble in handling \$346,000,000 of greenbacks than they had had in paying twelve billions of appropriations in paying twelve billions of appropriations and three billions of public debt. These measures were the demonetization of silver in 1873; the sequestration of the gold reserve in the treasury in 1878, the power given to the secretary of the treasury in 1890 to preserve the parity between the metals; the power to sell bonds at private sale and the power to enable private persons by contract to dispense with the legal tender laws in their transactions.

Reference to the Ecothschilds.

Reference to the Bothschilds. In reference to the Rothschilds and Seligmans as princes of finance, Mr. Morgan spoke sneeringly of the latter as "people who used to sell cheap clothing down in Alabama." He expressed his willingness to have greenbacks funded into gold bonds

silver certificates were issued to take the place of the greenbacks in the volume of currency and if the silver in the treas-ury were coined for the redemption of those certificates. Mr. Morgan occupied two hours in read-ing his speech. The floor was then taken by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, who will

sneak on the bill tomorrow. The senate then, at 4:10 p. m., adjourned

THE TIMES AND THE TRANSVAAL Situation Is Serious, Says the English Paper Solemnly.

London, January 13.—Concerning the situation in the Transvaal, The Times says:
"There is far too great a disposition in some quarters to assume that the Transvaal difficulty is ended. It can only be truly said that the immediate danger of bloodshed has been averted, but all the evils and terrors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time, still

The Manchester Guardian says: "Emperor William's message came at just the right time to give the ministers an excuse for making preparations really intended to back their new policy, which will end the Armenian horrors and bring the sultan to his senses. The latest rumor points to a and invasion by Russia and a joint naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France."

The Guardian intimates that the new flying squadron is more likely to go to Constantinople than to Delagoa bay, or any other point in south Africa.

The Westminster Gazette says: "The

effects of the shifting of English leanings from Germany to France and Russia are already evident in the efforts making to explain Emperor William's telegram. If information is correct the marquis of France has already brought forth some

The Pall Mall Gazette published a dis patch from Cape Town saying that advices have been received from Pretoria that the Boer authorities have refused to accept bail for the ring leaders of the disturbances at Johannesburg, but that the others have oeen released on £1,000 bail each. The expectation is that severe measures will be taken against the leaders, despite the efforts of Governor Robinson, of the Cape forts of Governor Robinson, of the Cape Colony, to obtain leniency for them, the Boers being greatly incensed against them.

A dispatch to The Times denies the truth of the Fort that the deposition of Dr. Jameson from the office of administrator of the British South Africa Company was made upon the recommendation of the company. This denial, the dispatch says, comes from the officials of the company.

COURTS CLASH IN CAROLINA.

Judge Bennett Will Appoint a Re ceiver Despite the Federal Court. Charleston, S. C., January 13.—Judge W. C. Bennett, of the court of the state, filed a decision in the case of certain stockfiled a decision in the case of certain stock-holders of the Palmetto Brewing Company against President J. H. Dasher, in which a receiver was asked for. The United States circuit court had already appointed a receiver, but Judge Bennett takes juris-diction, sustains some of the charges against President Dasher and announces that he will appoint a receiver. Interesting developments are expected to come out developments are expected to come out of the conflict in authority between state and federal courts.

Maher Will Train in New Mexico. El Paso, Tex. January 13.—Peter Maner has finally decided not to train in Texas so as to avoid any possible complications, prize fighting in Texas being punishable as a felony. He goes to Las Cruces, N. M., forty miles north of El Paso, where quarters have been secured for him. When Julian returns Quinn and he will choose the referee.

He Says That There Is No Law for the Gold Reserve.

HAS NEVER BEEN SET ASIDE It Is a Part of the General Fund

ITS EXISTENCE IS ONLY A PARTY TRADITION The Reserve Has Fallen Until It

Only.

Stands at but Little More Than Fifty Millions. Washington, January 13.-Secretary Car-

lisle today sent to the senate his reply to a resolution adopted January 3d asking "if the sum of \$100,006,000 or any part thereof has at any time since the establishment of the so-called gold reserve been actually segregated or set apart from the other currency or money in the treasury department, in gold coin, or gold coin and certificates, or either, for the redemption of the legal tender notes and different forms of paper money of the government?" also when and how the gold reserve was established. The secretary says:

"The senate is respectfully informed that so-called gold reserve has the sum of \$100. 00',000 or any other sum been segregated, or set apart, from the general cash in the treasury for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States or for the redemption of any other form of paper money for which the United States is lia-ble. There is no provision of law requiring a separate fund or separate accoun to be kept and all moneys received into the treasury, from whatever source, are deposited in the general cash. The fund for the redemption of United States notes was accumulated under authority of the act of January 14, 1875, which directed the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for such redemption on the 1st day of January, 1879. No specific sum was prescribed, but the secretary of the treasury was authorized to use the surplus revenues from time to time and to sell cer-tain descriptions of bonds to an extent necessary to carry the act into full effect.

"In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred upon him, the secretary sold for redemption purposes in 1877 and in 1878 United States 4 per cent and 4½ per cent bonds to the amount of \$95,500,000 and deposited the proceeds—\$96,000,000 in gold—in the general cash in the treasury. This, with other gold which had been received as surplus revenues, constituted the fund prepared and provided by the secretary of the treasury for the redemption directed in the act of January 14, 1875.
"The existence of the reserve fund was

generally recognized from the time of its establishment as above stated and one of the measures adopted by the secretary of the treasury to prevent its tinnecessary depletion was the discontinuance of the issue of the gold certificates authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. This act authorized, but did not direct, such assye.
"Some inconvenience resulted from this discontinuance and by section 13 of the bank act of July 12, 1882, the secretary was authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion and to issue certificates therefor: but it was provided 'that the secretary of the treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the treasury reserved for the re-demption of United States notes falls below

one hundred million dollars." "No other reference to the reserve fund is contained in the laws of the United States. J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary." At the close of business today the treasury gold reserve stood at \$55,469,957. The withdrawals at New York today were \$637,-

CAUSTIC REMARKS REGARDING RHODES.

SIR CECIL SEEMS TO HAVE STEP. PED INTO HOT WATER,

Several English Papers Speak of Him Roastingly-Good Words in Reference to Arbitration.

London, January 13.-The Standard will tomorrow say it is pleased . by the exchanges of diplomatic expressions of good will between the United States and Great Britain, and again argues that a way must be found to reconcile England's



le is the new president of Cape Colony and is said to be a creature of Sir Cecil Rhodes.

view of her rights in Guiana with the sensibilities of the people of the United States. It will add: "It must be only a work of time to effect a satisfactory ettlement. The simplest way would be a direct agreement with Venezuela. It is obvious that we should have the good will of the United States in such a solu-

The Post this morning publishes a dispatch sent by Cecil Rhodes, ex-prime minister of Cape Colony, in which he declared that England should have America's sympathy in the trouble in the Transwaal. In its issue tomorrow the paper will attack Mr. Rhodes for appealing to the United States. It will say that if President Cleveland considers that the rights of Americans have been infringed, he knows well how to vindicate them. The Post says it does not see any justi-

appeal to the Americans.
The Daily News will say:
"Mr Rhodes's ingenious argument in behalf of concessions to the Uitlanders proves too much. On the same showing it would justify Great Britain in annexing the Transvaal, with all the consequences that such wicked filibustering would entail."

Referring to the request of the American government that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg, The News

"Whatever may be the result of the recent occurrences in the Transvaal, the government and the people of the United States must be gratified that so cordial and gratifying a response was made to Mr. Olney's request. It will be to Eng-lishmen a source of peculiar pleasure at this moment if they can in any way testify to their regard for their kin beyond the sea."

The paper reiterates the importance of finding an honorable escape from the Venezuela difficulty, and says:

"If things are allowed to continue as they are now there may be a war, no matter how many excellent people may be horrified at the idea. Lord Salisbury has never declined to arbitrate. It was upon the scope, not the principal, of reference that he and Venezuela failed to agree. We believe that Lord Salisin the wrong. The stronger the British case, the more eager should Lord Salisbury be to submit it to a competent court. Surely we are willing to make a sentimental sacrifice for the sake of retaining the friendship of the United States. We expect something more from Lord Salisbury than an argumentative victory on paper."

NOW BROWN IS ON TRIAL.

HE IS CHARGED WITH A MOST MONUMENTAL FRAUD.

There Was Much Damaging Evidence Against Him-Caused a Bill To Be Wrongly Enrolled.

Raleigh, N. C., January 12.-In the superior court here today the entire session was devoted to the senatorial trial of Enrolling Clerk J. W. Brown, of the legislature, on the charge of permitting or causing to be enrolled the "assignment act," which nev-er passed the last legislature. Brown was the first witness in his own

defense. He denied ever having seen the original act or enrolled bill and swore he never read the bill over with Miss Daisy Branson, who copied it, as she had sworn. He was closely cross-examined. He swore the bill was never in his office, that he never knew of it till the great sensation abou the act began, and he read the newspaper accounts; that T. R. Purnell told him the number of the bill after he arrived here to join in the search for it. He said he be-lieved Miss Branson was honestly mis-taken in her testimony. He was asked why he had not brought here his receipt book in which entries were made of bills given out to be copied for enrollment and replied that his attorney had told him there was that his attorney had told him there was no need to do so and that the book was at 'Oxford, his home. Solicitor Pou said he would argue that the bill was receipted for in the book, but Judge McIver said in such a case he would charge the jury to find that it was not receipted for, as there was no evidence to show it was.

The solicitor said Miss Branson last Thursday asked Brown to produce this

Lassiter, Brown's assistant clerk, was the next witness and the defense through him tried to disprove Miss Branson's testimony. He gave out bills for copying, but swore he had never seen this original bill, and that Miss Branson did not read it over with Brown. The solicitor sprung a big suprise on Lassiter by asking him if he had ever been charged with crime. Lassiter refused to answer at first, but the judge been tried for embezzlement and acquitted. Miss Branson was recalled and swore she clerk's office make a memorandum. Twenty prominent witnesses swore to her high character. The counsel for Brown urged the jury to quash both of the indictments e ground that Brown was not a state fficer and so not liable. The judge refused to quash. B. S. Royster and T. R. Purnell then argued for the defense. Solicitor Pou closed for the state. He said suggestions were being made that very prominent peo-ple were connected with this great and unparalleled crime, that if anybody placed him in possession of facts which would tend to show the guilt of any other person, no matter what was the latter's position, his reputation or his politics, he was ready to send a bill to the grand jury and to press the case against him as vigor as he had pressed the cases against Clerks Satterfield and Brown. The solicitor made the points first that Miss Branson's evidence was inconsistent with Brown's inno cence; second, that Brown's receipt book would either show Miss Branson's receipt for the bill or the signature of some person who had signed for her; third, that the was not of a character to warrant the jury in doubting Miss Branson, who had no interest in the matter. The jury was given the case this evening. Clerk Satterfield, of the lower house, who was convicted Saturday of negligence, will be sentenced to-morrow. The extreme penalty is stated to be \$2,000 fine or imprisonment. Some leading populists are asserting that the courts the monumental fraud in securing the ratification of this act, that only a nor partisan legislative committee can get at the truth.

WON'T PLAY IN WILHELM'S YARD

Prince Leopold and Princess Sophie Will Visit Southern Europe. Berlin, January 13.—Prince Frederick Leo-pold, of Prussia, and his wife, Princess Louise Sophie, of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the empress of Germany, are about to start for southern Europe to be absent at least a year. The prince has resigned his command of the Fourth Brigade, in the German army. His departure from Ger-many and resignation of his command are due to his quarrel with the emperor detailed in recent United Press dispatches.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON MAKALLE. Dispatch from Massowah Says the

Abyssinians Were Repulsed. Rome, January 13.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, states that on Saturday, the Abyssinians renewed their attack on the town of Makalle, where they had been defeated with heavy loss the day previous. The Italian garrison fought bravely and again repulsed the enemy with heavy loss. It is reported that the plague is raging in the Abyssinian camp, due to the fact that the dead have not been buried and the decomposing bodies have poisoned the air.

No Entente as Yet. London, January 13.—Inquiries made at the foreign offices here today relative to the statement that Canada had not agreed to the eBring sea arbitration treaty elicited the statement that an entente on the subject between Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was quite possible, but that the foreign office had not heard of the

### WHERE WILL THE CONVENTION GO?

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Democrats Are To Decide the Meeting Place This Week.

FOUR BIG CITIES WANT IT

Looks as if New York Has the Inside Track.

THE FIGHT IS NOW ON IN EARNEST

Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati Are the Other Claimants-Washington Is Lively.

Washington January 13.-The fight for the location of the national democratic convention is under full headway.

Ex-Governor Dave R. Francis, of Missouri, with four of the St. Louis boomers, got in this morning, and accompanied by Hugo C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Chief Justice Fuller's son-in-law, and national committeman from the state of Washington, began their campaign by paying their respects to Secretary Lamont and several other democrats in executive offices. The Missouri people will open flag-bedecked headquarters at the Arlington tomorrow, when their numbers will be augmented by the arrival of fifteen St. Louis business men who are backing what they consider a plain business proposition of furnishing the same facilities that are being prepared for the republican convention and so dividing the mense between the two political parties to the Anancial admintage

of both. The citizens' committee of Chicago, ten in number, are expected tomorrow. Their secretary. B. J. Rosenthal, came yesterday and has already had a parlor at the Arlington draped with American flags and large wood cuts of Cleveland and Steven son, Mr. Rosenthal says \$40,000 has already been raised by the committee. He regards New York as Chicago's most dangerous competitor, but the New Yorkers who are coming in say that Chicago will not be in it at all with any of the cities. Seven of the advance guard from New York arrived tonight, twenty-five more are due tomorrow afternon and Tammany Hall's big delegation of forty is looked for tomorrow night. About that time the race between the rival cities will begin to give an indication of its finish. Secre-tary S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, arrived this morning and has been making about the departments all day. Everybody who has come in so far seems impressed with the idea that the convention will

not be held earlier than the middle of July, but that impression has no substantial basis, so far as can be learned and may be medified radically before the committee meets on Thursday.

Subcommittee Meets,
A subcommittee of the national decratic committee will hold a meeting Thursday asked Brown to produce this book and that he refused to do so. J. W. the Arlington hotel tomorrow night to consider a resolution which was offered by Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, at the last convention, limiting the attendance at the convention of 1896 to delegates and alternates, members of the national committee and newspaper men. The subcommittee consists of Harrity, of Pennsylvania; Gor man, of Maryland; Cable, of Illinois; Smalley, of Vermont, and Wall, of Wisconsin.
The Collins resolution was inspired by
the rowdyism in the galleries at Chicago,
when Senator Daniel, of Virginia, attemptfor it, or having some one in the enrolling and against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. It is not believed that the subcon mittee will act favorably upon the resolu-tion, although the sentiment generally ex-pressed by members of the full committee now in the city is that if a similar abuse by the galleries be attempted at the forthcoming convention it will result in closed

conventions on the line of the Collins resolution in the future.

There are repeated evidences already. that the attendance at the meeting of the full committee on Thursday of this week will not only be large but that in nearly every case those present will be members

and not persons holding proxies AN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

John H. Hammond Submitted to the

Indignity of Imprisonment. Washington, January 13.—At an interview with Secretary O'ney this morning concerning the case of John Hayes flammond, of San Francisco, a prominent mining engineer, who was arrested in the Transvaal, presumably on suspicion of being connected with the alleged con-spiracy of the Uitlanders, Senators White-

being connected with the alleged conspiracy of the Uitlanders, Senators White and Perkins, of California, were informed that Mr. Oiney had cabled Mr. Manyon, United States consular agent at Johannesburg, to secure protection for all American citizens there. Mr. Oiney has also sent a dispatch to Ambassador Bayard, requesting him to secure the good offices of British representatives in South Africa for the same purpose.

Hammond's arrest was not brought to the attention of the state department through Mr. Manyon, but by friends of Hammond in California and in this city. Until the arrest is officially reported Mr. Oiney will not probably make any specific representations as to Hammond's case. There are said to be about five hundred citizens of the United States in the Transvaal, principally in Johannesburg, but so far as the state department is aware none of these, with the exception of Hammond, has been arrested. Mr. Oiney's dispatch to Ambassador Bayard is considered as significant in showing that despite the somewhat strained feelings caused by the Oiney note and the president's message on the Monroe doctrine, the relations between Great Britain and the United States are cordial. It is not improbable that considerable benefit in tringing about a speedy settlement of the Venezuelan boundary difficulty may result through Mr. Oiney's instructions to the ambassador. Certainly it is the first opportunity this government has had of showing its feelings toward Great Britain through Mr. Olney's Instructions to the ambassador. Certainly it is the first opportunity this government has had of showing its feelings toward Great Britain since the Venezuelan message was sent to congress and it may be that the administration was actuated in directing Mr. Bayard to secure the good offices of British officials, when it might as well have selected German. consular officers in the Transvaal for the purpose, by a desire to show the British government and people that the United States government is not hostile to Great Britain in its intentions and will take all proper measures to avoid possible trouble over the affair.

KNIGHT REFUSES TO EXPLAIN. Will Not Talk About the Bank's Miss ing Assets.

Columbus, O., January 12.—President J.
M. Loren, of the suspended Fifth Avenua
Savings bank, said tonight that Cashier
Knight refused to explain the missing assets of the bank. The books are found to
be in a badly mixed condition and the experfs called to examine them can make
little out of them. This afternoon Cashier
Knight deeded all his property to the
bank to secure it against loss, but this
property is small and badly encumbered.

Senator Vest Quotes from an Old Speech of Mr. Carlisle's.

CONGRESSMAN VS. SECRETARY

He Then Attacked the Very Position Which He Assumes Today-A Brilliant Argument.

We reproduce herewith the concluding portion of the address of Senator George C. United States senate. It is a most resting argument and has been exten-ly copied throughout the country. It worth reading.

Senator Vest, as reported in The Con-

gressional Record, said:
"It is one of the chief regrets of my public life that I have been forced, against my inclination, into antagonism with the head of my party. I make no apology for saying that I believe the principles of the democratic party necessary to the welfare of this country, and that anything which looks toward its disorganization or the weakening of its great objects is detrimental to the public good. So believing, never in all my life have I been encountered with so much self-repert as when I was d with so much self-regret as when I was compelled to part with the head of my parcompelled to part with the head of my party upon this financial question, and not only with him, but with my personal friend, the secretary of the treasury, with whom my relations have always been of the most cordial description. But it was impossible for me to remain a senator upon this floor, with my ideas of representation, and do otherwise than I have done. I have always been a bimetallist, but whatever might have been my personal opinion, an enormous majority of the people who sent me here are the friends of silver coinage. No constitutional question was in-

an enormous majority of the people who sent me here are the friends of silver coinage. No constitutional question was involved, for I have always held that no constituency or legislature could instruct me to violate the constitution as I understand it, but on questions of policy they have the right. If I had not been in favor of the free coinage of silver I would have given place to one who could have come here and represented the democrats of Missouri faithfully and honestly.

"Now, Mr. President, there are propositions in the report of the secretary of the treasury to which I can never subscribe. The theory of our friends upon the other side in regard to the inancial evils that afflict the country is that if more money be furnished for the ordinary expenses of the government there will be no export of gold and there will be no disaster. I doubt, with great respect, the sincerity of that statement in certain quarters. I make no allusion to any senator. The house of representatives has sent up two bills, one of them called the bond bill and the other the tariff bill. In the bond bill they provide for \$50,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates to meet contingent deficits in the treasury. Now, if they believed that that amount was sufficient and that this deficit was probable, and if they disbelleved Mr. Carlisle, who says that the deficit for this fiscal year will be \$17,000,000 and there will be a surplus in 1837 for the fiscal year of \$7,000,000 and who states that he wants no more money to carry on the government—even if they disbelleved that, and who states that he wants no more money to carry on the government—even if they disbelleved that, why did they not content themselves with 3 per cent certificates and the \$50,000,000 to meet the deficit? Why do they go further and undertake to put an additional duty upon the pecessaries of life.

the \$30,000 to meet the deficit? Why do they go further and undertake to put an additional duty upon the necessaries of lifesixty per cent of the specific duties under the McKinley bill, which now the republican caucus is considering the propriety of increasing to 20 per cent, including sugar, over the Wilson law? Why this enormous increase in order to get more money to carry on the government in face of the declaration of the president and the secretary of the treasury and the actual figures as shown by official reports?

Why, Mr. President, our friends ignore entirely the fact that \$162,602,245 have been received from the sale of bonds, and that of this amount \$77,000,000 in United States and Treasury notes is now in the treasury subject to ordinary expenses, and not called for now by any demand upon the government. There is \$77,000,000 to meet any probable deficit in the next two years. That is entirely ignored. They send us, to speak in western vernacular, a double-barrel bill, providing for \$50,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates and then an enormous increase of tariff duties on which they calculate to get \$40,000,000, but which, I will undertake to prove, if they adopt these new amendments, will amount to nearly dertake to get \$40,000,000, but which, I will dertake to prove, if they adopt these w amendments, will amount to nearly e hundred million. I doubt, therefore, e sincerity of this device on the part of f friends in the other house when they due these two measures for our adop-

circulation to carry on the business of this country.

"Mr. President, I would be thoroughly ashamed of myself if I attacked banks because they were moneyed institutions, but upon the principles which I believe should control an American legislature I would not under any contingency give the enormous power to the national banks which is proposed by this scheme of the secretary of the treasury. I would give to no corporation invented by mortal man the power to control the volume of money in the United States. It is a temptation beyond description, that I would not for one instant think of hazarding.

"If Mr. Carlisle's scheme of retiring greenbacks and treasury notes absolutely and putting nothing in their place but national bank notes be adopted, we might just as well abandon all idea of escaping the ownership by those corporations of the whole country.

"I had occasion to say years ago, when

national bank notes be adopted, we might just as well abandon all idea of escaping the ownership by those corporations of the whole country.

"I had occasion to say years ago, when I first became a member here—nearly eighteen years ago—that I would never vote for any bill that recognized the principle now in the national banking act that enabled them to take out their bonds and retire their circulation, or put in more bonds and increase the circulation. I remember very well in 1821, when my distinguished friend from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was secretary of the treasury—about the last year of his administration—that we attempted to force these national banks to help us fund the public debt. We thought, as the supreme court has decided, that they were financial servants and agents and creatures of the government. They asserted that they were not, and their officers thronged these lobbies and corridors and told us if we dared to force them to take 3 per cent bonds they would create a panic that would rock this country to its center and destroy its credit. We passed the bill through both houses and a panic came in New York, and stocks fell from 25 to 40 points in four hours. That was the response of Wall street to the legislation of congress, as the incipient panic now in Wall street is the response to the bond order of the president. Over 18,000,000 of national bank notes were retired in one day in response to that legislation by representatives of the people. If I had any doubt about this dangerous power in the hands of private corporations, called quasi-public corporations, that would have been a lesson that would have lasted me during my public life, if it had continued for half a century. Now, will the secretary read the extract from

TORTURES A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a single application of Cuticura followed by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in every form of torturing and disfiguring skin humours.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and capita circulation, and admits that it was a merican chemics in all the principal cities. British depots 124.27 per capita in 1894, and in 1895 it is 424.27 per capita. I undertake to say that 22.22 per capita. I undertake to say that

Mr. Carlisle's report that I have marked to show his present position as to national banks?"

to show his present position as to national banks?"

The secretary read as follows:

"Whatever objections to a national banking system may have heretofore existed, or may still exist, among our people, upon economic or other grounds, the fact must be recognized that it has been so long established, and, notwithstanding its admitted defects, has served such a useful purpose in furnishing a convenient form of currency of uniform valuations of currency of uniform valuations of currency of the institutions organized under it, would not only be unsuccessful, but would provoke injurious agitation when the precarious condition of our fiscal affairs demanded repose and such a restoration of confidence as will enable the people to avail themselves of all the facilities that can be afforded for the transaction of their business. The national banking associations now in operation have been established under charters granted by the government, and solong as they are obedlent to the laws am. eration have been established under char-ters granted by the government, and so long as they are obedient to the laws am useful to the community it would be an act of bad faith to deprive them of the privileges thus secured."

"Two points will be noticed, and

bring them out in no spirit of unkind-ness to Mr. Carlisle, for I am not attempt ing to convict him of inconsistency. I am attempting to use his great ability his unanswerable logic in defense of my own opinions, which are unchanged. There are two points in that report: First, that the charters of the national banks con-stitute a contract with the government. I say the supreme court of the United States decided otherwise. We can take the public good. In the second place, he says that the system is a good system, beneficial to the people of the country.

'Mr. President, in 1881, when the nation al banks precipitated a panic upon this country because we attempted to make them help fund the public debt at 3 per cent, and when Mr. Haves, president of the United States, vetoed that bill, and we were unable to pass it over his veto, Mr. Carlisle was a member of the house of representatives, and I heard him de banking system and proving that their charters constitute no contract with the government. Will the secretary read, and will promise not to tresspass any more

What Carlisle Said Then. The secretary read as follows from Mr. Carlisle's speech: Carlisle's speech:

"Sir, this is not the first effort that has been made in congress to compel these creatures and agencies of the government to assist it in reducing the interest charge upon the people, and if it shall fall now it will not be the first demonstration of their power over the theory is constrained.

upon the people, and if it shall fail now it will not be the first demonstration of their power over the financial regislation of the country. It is a numiliating confession for the representatives of the people to make, but it is true, nevertheless, that ten years ago, when these institutions were fewer in number than they are today, when their organization was less perfect and when their combined capital was not so great, they had power enough to defeat in this house a provision which was designed by the present secretary of the treasury to compel them to aid in funding a large part of the public debt at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent."
"There are no elements of a contract in such legislation, and therefore the extent to which the government will or ought to go in the exercise of its power of supervision and control is always a question of policy and not a question of power.

The houses of congress, representing the aggregate interests of 50,000,000 people, have after mature deliberation, passed a bill which the banks have chosen to consider obnoxious to them, and forthwithwithintreen days—they have contracted the currency to the extent of \$11,722,340, and precipitated a crisis which would have been disastrous to the country had it not been met by measures which they had no power to prevent. The prompt action of the secretary of the treasury in purchasing a large amount of bonds at the city of New York, and the course of the Canadian banks in throwing seven or eight millions of their loanable capital on the market alone prevented a catastrophe from the effects of which we might not have entirely recovervented a catastrophe from the effects of which we might not have entirely recovered for many years. When Secretary McCulloch, several years since, in pursuance of his contraction policy, began to retire and conceal legal tender notes at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month, it produced such consternation in business circles that congress was forced to intervene at once and arrest the process by the passage of a joint resolution; but now we have seen nearly \$19,000,000 of circulation withdrawn in less than half a month, not by the government, but by institutions in the management of which the government has no voice, and still gentlemen here insist that the L-wer under which this has been done, and under which it may at any time be

and under which it may at any time be repeated, shall not be taken away. Why, sir, the whole contraction of legal tender greasury notes under the provisions of the resumption act, from January 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, when it was prohibited by law, was collected. was only \$34,318,984, not fwice as much in more than three years as the bank contraction had been in less than two weeks. "This experience warns us that we cannot safely permit this great power to remain in the hands of these institutions unchecked by legal restrictions. It is an engine of destruction standing in the very narrowest part of the way to permanent industrial and commercial prosperity in this country; for there can be no such prosperity anywhere in the midst of sudden and enormous contractors of the currency; nor will prudent and experienced business men embark in large and expensive enurk in large and expensive en-

nor will prudent and experienced business men embark in large and expensive enterprises when the power to make such contractions is held by private and interested parties who acknowledge no rerestraints except public sentiment and their own views of the public welfare. By law the volume of legal tender notes is limited to \$346,681,016, while under the policy of the government nearly \$150,000,000 in gold and silver coin are permanently withheld from circulation and hoarded in the treasury. Of the \$464,000,000 gold coin in the country, the government and the banks held, on the 1st day of November last, \$254,000,000, and the people only \$200,000,000. The circulation of state banks is taxed out of existence; the coinage of silver is limited by statute to \$4,000,000 per month, and so it appears that by statute or public policy every form of currency which the people can use in the transaction of their business is restricted except national bank notes. They alone are perfectly free from all restriction, legal or otherwise, and upon them the people are compelled to rely under existing circumstances for the additional

them the people are compelled to rely under existing circumstances for the additional facilities of exchange necessary to enable them to carry on their growing industries and conduct their rapidly increasing com-mercial enterprises.

"What a fatal policy it is, in view of these considerations, to retain on the stat-"What a fatal policy it is, in view of these considerations, to retain on the statute book as part of our currency system a law which subjects all these great interests to the arbitrary will or mistaken judgment of 2,000 corporations. The present attempt to provide against a recurrence of the danger from which the country has just made its escape, and to re-establish the original and conservative principle in the management of our currency may fail, but in the end the legislation now proposed, or something equivalent to it, will certainly be demanded by the public sentiment of the country, and in this belief I am content to abide the result of this long contest, whatever it may be."

"Mr. President, I can add nothing to that argument made by the secretary of the treasury when a member of the popular branch of congress. I have never it induced in mental to the survey in the secretary of the secretary of the congress.

popular branch of congress. I have never indulged in such denunciation of national banks as is found in that address. I have never given so exaggerated a statement, if it be exaggerated—I will say a statement so highly colored, in regard to the danger from this system. Therefore, I am not preared to follow the secretary of the treasury, distinguished as he is, when he changes his opinion and tells us now that their charters constitute a contract with the national government and that they are necessary to the financial prosperity of the country.

Amount of Circulation. "There is one other thing in that report which I never can indorse. The secretary of the treasury states that the circulation outside of the treasury in this country amounts to \$1.598,859,316. Mr. President, it is simply impossible that this could be the per capita circulation in the United States. This old fraud-for it is nothing else-has peen sent down in the treasury department from one statistician to another until, like the common law, it has been crystallized by custom and usage and it is absolutely believed to be the truth. Mr. Carlisle makes in his report a summary of the per

it is not \$10 per capita in the United States

it is not \$10 per capita in the United States today.

"We are told that the country has all the money necessary for the transaction of ousiness. I deny it. The curse of our system today is that the money is congested in the great centers; it is not among the people at large.

The advocates of the single gold standard make no distinction between falling prices and low prices. When we have low prices in the country it may be well for an advantable of the single gold standard make no distinction between falling prices and low prices. When we have low prices in the country it may be well for a supple of the single gold standard, the purchasing property when he thinks he can buy it more cheaply the next day, or month, or year, and the result is that now, with a single gold standard, the purchasing power of gold being increased daily and the price of everything else falling, we have falling prices and congestion in business.

"Here is the solution, in my judgment, of this whole matter. If we had more money in circulation and the capitalist was forced to let go his hoarded money and put it into investment, we then would have prosperity unexampled with the great resources at our command. The viciousness of the single gold standard is the element of contraction. No country can be prosperous with an increasing population and a decreasing volume of money, and the history of the world shows it. We tried it here in this country after the great war, and Mr. McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, burned up millions of dollars in greenbacks because, he said, it was immoral to have a superabundant circulation. We ought thands, eternal in heaven. If scarcitation was a propole moral out

the new Jerusalem, the temple not mad with hands, eternal in heaven. If scare the new Jerusalem, the temple not made with hands, eternal in heaven. If scarcity of money makes a people moral out in my country they are saints divine and angels. There are counties in Missouri today where the people, great as that state is, rich as it is, resort to barter. Money in banks? Oh, yes; and money congested in centers. Why, what is the matter with your single gold standard extern? What is the condition today? With our enormous crops—why, my state can feed the world, the valley of the Nile would never compete with it—I am afraid in this cold weather to hear that they are burning their corn for fuel, as they have done in the far west. Enormous crop and failing in value, while the eastern states declare there is plenty of money, and exclaim, 'Oh, what is the matter with those hay makers out west who know nothing about finance?'

"The secretary of the treasury calculates that there is \$504,000,000 of gold in circulation. Where is it? I should like for any man to specify where that gold is. We know there is \$160,000,000 in the national banks. Some senator the other day talked about the stocking filled with sold. I should like to see one. I should like to find the old woman in this country,

gold. I should like to see one. I should like to find the old woman in this country like to find the old woman in this country, outside of Wall street, who has got a stocking full of gold; I could make more than my salary by exhibiting her as a financial curiosity. (Laughter.) 'Money hid away behind bricks and in hollow trees!' Why, Mr. President, there is not a five-dollar gold piece to the county out west outside of the banks. You may address an audience of 2,500 or 3,000 people and ask, is there a man here with a gold piece? He cannot be found. There is not any gold in circulation. There is not \$500,000 outside of the banks and Wall street or the gold speculators.

"Permit me to ask right here, in regard to refrint me to ask right here, in regard to this idea of a popular loan, where is the money to come from? The people have no gold. It is not among them. The syndi-cates have got it, and that result is the nat-ural and legitimate offspring of the single gold standard. It is financial monopoly, it gold standard. It is financial monopoly; it is financial autocracy; as much opposed to republican institutions as the standing armies of the monarchies and despotisms of Europe. Why does Mr. Carlisle pretend to teil us, even if he could find this gold. What is the amount of the national bank reserve which the banks cannot touch without viousing the law? Three hundred and reserve which the banks cannot touch without violating the law? Three hundred and firty million dollars. Is that in circulation among the people? Yet he counts it. Are the reserves of the savings banks and loan associations and state banks to be included? Their reserves amount to \$491,000,000. Is that in circulation? Do you tell me the national banks or these state banks violate state and national laws? I grant you they could do it. They did it in New York, when these great banks, to avert a panic, as they said, violated the law and their charters in using clearing house certificates and refusing to depositors who came to get their own money out of the vaults that which belonged to them, and claiming as a merit money out of the vaults that which belonged to them, and elaiming as a merit that they had trampled upon the law of the land. I grant you they violated the law then, and they were lauded for it; but if an individual had done such a thing he would have been called dishonest and run the chances of indictment.

"The senator from Ohio told us the other "The senator from Ohio told us the other day that out of the greenback circulation there was from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 lost. How much of the paper money is burned in the large fires and lost by accident, to say nothing of the loss of metallic money among 70,000,000 people is unknown. Mr. Carlisle in his report estimates that loss of national bank notes as two-fifths of 1 per cent. Yet that is mere conjecture; it is the mere supposition of a government clerk. We know that the loss is much greater upon all paper money, but no account is taken of it. Take the reserves of the banks—state and national. They amount to more than \$850,000,000, not in circulation under the law. I undertake to say is not \$250,000,000 circulation today. And, then, you consider the loss upon paper mon of all kinds there is in all \$1,000,000. of all kinds there is in all \$1,000,000,000 counted in the treasury report not in circulation, which reduces the per capita to about \$8. France has \$42 per capita, and is the most prosperous country in the world. But France adopted a different system from ours after her great war with Germany. She paid Germany \$1,000,000,000 in gold. Then did she contract her paper money? No. On the contrary, she expanded the circulation and thus opened her factories, revived sgriculture, encouraged commerce, and today France, with \$750,000,000 of silver money, is the proudest country, financially, on the face of the earth. When the Baring Brosfalled, France loaned \$10,000,000 in gold to the bank of England to prevent it from closing its doors.

"No, Mr. President; there is an irre-

"No. Mr. President: there is an irre pressible conflict on this question, and men must align themselves upon one side or the other. If you propose to retain the single gold standard and the national bank circulation, then to to the people and have it ratified and put an end to the present condition of distrust and unrest and uncertainity. But if, as I believe, the people of this country would respond to the call of those who, as democrats and Americans, demand that one-half of the metallic money of the world shall not be destroyed; that this financial despotism shall be struck down; that we shall have gold and silver, the money of our fathers, to be the money of our children, we propose to crystallize the popular will by legislation." tain the single gold standard and

### LARGE BARN BURNED.

Big Quantity of Forage and Five Fine

Cows Consumed. Columbus, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)— News was received in the city this morn-ing of a serious conflagration on the Bowers homestead, about two miles east of here, which occurred yesterday afternoo about 5 o'clock. A barn, a considerabl quantity of forage, a horse, five fine Jersey

the flames.

The building was located about two hundred yards from the Bowers residence and dred yards from the Bowers residence and the flames had gained such headway when they were discovered that it was utterly impossible to rescue any of the stock, ow-ing to the inflammable contents of the

The building, which was one of the largest and most substantial of its kind in this country, was reduced to ashes within a few moments' time. The barn was partially insured, but the horse and cattle which perished are a total loss.

Rev. W. C. Dunlap. Covington, Ga. January 12—(Special.)—Rev. W. C. Dunlap, a minister of the M. E. church south, well known over the state, died here this morning after a protracted illness.

A Traveling Conjurer. Hinesville, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—A "conjurer" carrying a large snake around his neck has been frightening the negroes in several neighborhoods recently.

A Rattlesnake Nest

Whitsett, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—While a negro was cutting down an old oak tree near this place, he discovered a dea of rattlesnakes in a hollow at the base of the tree. The reptiles appeared to be in a comatose condition. To Cure a Cold in One Day

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Review of the Past with the Republicans in Senate and House.

BIMETALLISTS ARE STRONG

Free Coinage Substitute for the Bond Bill Will Be Pushed Vigorously. Other Federal Gossip.

Washington, January 13 .- (Special.)-The caucus of the republican senators last week to patch up their differences on the tariff question and decide upon some concerted line of action was a stormy one, and for a while it leaked as it results as the content of the content for a while it looked as if nothing could be agreed upon. Every senator wanted some amendment to the bill as it comes from the house, some going so far as to intimate that unless their amendments were adopted they would not be bound by the action of the caucus. The western senators who desire an amendment favorable to the beet sugar industry were the most persistent in this respect. The caucus ended, however, by resolving in favo of the house bill without amendment. It would be dangerous to open the doors to amendment, and they were afraid to do it. After all talk to the contrary it is likely that all the republicans will vote for the bill if it comes to a direct vote. Even Baker, who after the caucus hinted tha he would not support the bill, it is thought can be whipped into line. He cannot af-ford to incur the displeasure of those whose assistance he will need in the future in order to accomplish anything for his constituency. To flock alone is a risky thing. With or without Baker, however, enough populists will likely vote for the bill to give it a majority. Senator Jones, who did not attend the caucus, it is believed will vote for it and doubtless his colleague will vote the same way. Senators Peffer and Butler are also counted among the populists who will vote for it. As the republicans number twenty-four this would give them more than the needed forty-four majority—not taking Utah into consideration, whose senators may not arrive in time to be a factor in the determination of the fate of the measure. Thus, with the assistance of the populists, if the bill comes to a direct vote it will be passed. whose assistance he will need in the fu-But there are serious difficulties and obstacles in the way of getting to such a vote. The silver senators are for the white metal above everything.

Free Silver Substitute.

The free silver substitute.

The free silver substitute for the bond bill will be pushed in front of the revenue measure if possible and kept there. There is an undisputed majority for free silver in the senate and it is quite possible this effort will be successful. The republicans may conclude, however, that they cannot afford to let their wishes on the money question block the passage of a revenue bill and thus prove to the country the total inability of the party to carry through the legislation it undertakes.

One plan is to bring up the financial bill first, a free silver amendment tacked to the bond bill, and give the silver men a chance to renew their pledges of loyalty to that metal—to show their constituents that they are still fighting for silver—and then to push this question aside and take up the tariff measure and pass it.

No Side-Tracking Allowed.

No Side-Tracking Allowed.

No Side-Tracking Allowed.

But it will not be so easy to side-track the silver question. The democratic silver men will then come to the front with a free coinage substitute to the revenue bill. The republicans who are for silver will be piaced in an unpleasant position. They cannot vote against the measure without offending their constituents and placing themselves in an inconsistent attitude, and on the other hand if they vote with the silver democrats the substitute will go through and they will have contributed directly to the defeat of the revenue measure originated by them in the house, which republican leaders have boasted will bring speedy relief to the treasury. The difficult position of the party that has so rashly reorganized the senate, taken control and assumed responsibility, can thus be seen. When it comes to the vote we will see which has the strongest influence on the republican silver senators, the interests of their constituents—which over and over again they have vowed loyalty to against everything—or, the party whip, handled by the big man from Maine in the other end of the capitol.

Gold Senators Are Not Idle. In the meantime the gold senators are not idle. The democratic ones among them held a caucus last week with a determination to muster their strength and prevent if possible the realization of the confident hopes of the silver men. A liberal count of the anti-silver men gives them but forty in all, twenty-six republicans and fourteen democrats five less than a majority, not democrats, five less than a majority, not counting the Utah senators.

If the silver men succeed in forcing to the front the financial measure and the vote is taken on the free coinage substitute to that bill nothing can prevent its passage. If, however, the republican politicians succeed in side-tracking this measurement. tute to that bill nothing can prevent its passage. If, however, the republican politicians succeed in side-tracking this measure and the free coinage of silver first comes to the front in the shape of an amendment to the tariff bill enough pressure from the party camp may be brought to bear upon the silver republicans to make them yote against the substitute. This was the general feeling at Washington at the end of the week.

Regarding Reciprocity. Regarding Reciprocity.

There is a strong feeling among the republicans in some sections of the country in favor of a restoration of the reciprocity feature of the McKinley act. The late James G. Blaine compelled the adoption of this clause, when he declared that the bill as framed by McKinley did not contain a line, a word, a syllable that would add a market for the sale of a single bushel of American wheat or a pound of American flour. Now some of the north-western congressmen are declaring that the repeal of this provision is rulning the milling industry of their section and are endeavoring to secure a report from the ways and means committee providing for a re-enactment into law of the measure referred to. It is not yet known what success they are meeting with.

cess they are meeting with. THE WATER BOARD.

That Body Will Meet Tomorrow Morning. The board of water commissioners will meet in regular monthly session tomor-

Among the first features of the n will be a letter from Mr. G. W. Terry, who was elected secretary to the board at the last meeting, declining to serve. Then the election of a secretary to the board and department will be in order, and the members of the board will await nominations. The indications are that Mr M. B. Torbett, Mr. Ed Barnes, Mr. Finley

M. B. Torbett, Mr. Ed Barnes, Mr. Finley and Mr. Brown, a brother to Mr. W. R. Brown, of the board of county commissioners, and Dr. Redwine will be placed before the commission.

The name of Mr. Barnes, however, will not be presented unless it is shown that Mr. Torbett will not enter the race.

It was currently rumored yesterday that the meeting would adjourn tomorrow, after President Hillyer had called the body to order on account of the absence from the city of two members, Mr. Albert Howell, of the seventh ward, and Mr. Howell ferwin, of the fourth ward. But both gentlemen reached Atlanta, one Sunday afternoon, late, and the other yesterday. So the meeting will take place Wednesday and a new secretary to the water system will be elected.

### WILL HAVE TO WAIT.

Policemen Cannot Get Their Salary Although They Are Discharged. The policemen who were left off of the force Saturday night will have to wait until after the lst of February to get pay for what work they have done this month, unless they pay a discount fee on orders for their salary. The police force is paid only once a month and money drawn, be-fore the regular pay day costs interest. Some of the exposition emergency men connected with the department learned that fact to their sorrow yesterday. They were told that the city paid off only once a month and that they could get no money until the regular pay day in February. Some of the men were riven certificates.

senting that certificate to the American Trust and Banking Company and paying 25 cents discount fee on amounts less than \$25 the men could secure their salary in

advance.
Without paying that discount fee the men will have to do without their salary until February. Some of the men objected to paying the interest fee and made a vocif-

rou: kick yesterday. Captain English was asked about the matter. He says that the men get the money on a business principle. He says that it is a small item to the bank and an accommodation to the men who get the noney in advance, the discount fee being money in advance, the discount fee being reasonable enough. His bank has nothing to do with the salary due a policeman and if one secures money on it in advance he must of course pay discount fees the same as any other man does who borrows money paper payable in the future.

MR. BRANAN'S SALARY.

HE WANTED TO DRAW IT IN AD-VANCE.

Chairman Johnson Declined To Approve a Warrant for the Money and It Was Not Paid.

Police Commissioner Branan will go fishing in a day or two without carrying a pocket full of jingling silver dollars, the ame being his anticipated salary as comnissioner. And thereby hangs a tale. Yesterday morning Mr. Branan applied Comptroller Goldsmith for a warrant for his salary as commissioner for three months in advance, \$37.50. He wanted the

noney to rattle while on the trip he

money to rattle with each tip in the comptroller issued the warrant and the commissioner presented the same to Chief of Police Connolly for his approval.

Chief Connolly approved the paper and Chief Connolly approved the Chairman Mr. Branan then carried it to Johnson, of the board, for his approval. The rules of the police department require the approval of the chief of police and the chairman of the police board before money can be drawn in advance of its being

When the paper was handed to Mr. Johnson for his approval the chairman firmly, but respectfully, declined to attach his signature. He politely informed Mr. Branan that he did not think it good policy to approve drafts in advance and that he would not make any exception to the rule Mr. Branan folded up the little paper and falled to get it cashed.

### ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Few men hereabouts have had such a wide range of observation as Judge Richard H. Clark. He has seen many interesting and odd things in his life and he remembers them all. His faculty of retaining family trees is known far and wide. It was said of Macaulay that if "Paradise Lost" were destroyed and not a copy re mained in the world, he could restore it from memory. It might be said of Judge Clark that if all the family trees in Georgia were lost he could come very near reroducing them correctly. But that is another story. Yesterday he was reading and came across a name which was associated in his mind with a lady who was married six times in her life and raised a number of children. As he pondered on her exper ence with matrimony, he remembered another lady who had also married six times, but was childless all through her life, "She made each husband a good wife," says the judge, "made them all happy and soothed the ends of five of them. The

last husband survived her. married six times," says the judge. "He would not remain single very long and always had remarkable success in his wooings. I knew a lady with only one eye who was married four times. There is no telling what number she would have reached if she had possessed both eyes." Judge Clark says that he has observed that it is not the beautiful women who marry the greatest number of times. Many a plain looking woman will wed two and three times, while numbers of very pretty women go through life without accepting le man.
judge also says that a man who has a defect in his vision or

other jurors who do not wear glasses. He states that he has often noticed that the one man on a jury who hung out against the other eleven wore glasses. He states that if he were practicing law again he would be very careful about accepting jurors who wear glasses.

At the Markham yesterday were: Colonel D. W. Meadow, Danville, Ga.; Colonel J. M. Smith, Smithonia; Allen Fort, Americus, Ga.; Thomas W. Carwile, Savannah, Ga.; R. A. Lee, Charlotte, N. C.; Sam E. Ellis, Springfield, Mass.

Ex-Governor Jackson, of Maryland, has een stopping at the Kimball.

### BACK TO MILTON.

Remains of the Stricken Revenue Prisoner Buried at Home Yesterday. The remains of J. J. Rhodes, the revenue

prisoner who died in the Fulton county jail Sunday morning, of measles, were taken to Milton county and interred yester-day. Rhodes suffered some time before his leath. One of his relatives came to Atlanta after the body.

FAIR WEATHER TODAY.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast from

the Weather Office. There were no abnormally cold tempera ture reported from any of the weather bu-reau stations last night. The isotherms on the map ran very nearly parallel from east to west. The isotherm of 40 degrees passed to west. The isotherm of 40 degrees passed through Atlanta and the mean temperature in this vicinity today should vary but little from that of yesterday.

Last night the barometer was highest over the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the lowest over the Atlantic coast states. The high area will drift eastward in the next twenty-four hours, causing the weather in this vicinity to be somewhat less cloudy today than it was yesterday.

For Georgia today—Fair.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean daily temperature ..... Normal temperature ..... Highest temperature in 24 hours...

A Wedding of Interest.

This evening at 6 o'clock the wedding of Miss Mattie Mae Kimball to Mr. B. D. Armstrong, of Montgomery, Ala., will oc-cur at the First Methodist church. Miss of the late Dr. Kimball, who was one time pastor of the First Methodist church Colo-nel Armstrong is one of the leading attorneys of Alabama and one of the most ising young men in that state.

To Increase His Salary. Some of the police commissioners and friends of Chief of Police Connolly will to increase the salary of the chief of police from \$2,400 per year to \$3,000. They believe that the duties of the office have greatly

or two and that the amount of work jus Death of Mrs. Martha A. Reeves. Mrs. Martha A. Reeves died at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Williams, her daughter, at 12:20 o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Calboun, Ga., for

increased in responsibility in the last year

AN ORDER AND ISSUE

Chief Connolly Will Appoint Acting Sergeants in Future.

LINAN DISPLACES WHITLEY

Chief Connolly Does Not Like the Tem porary Appointment of Officer Whitley and Rescinded It.

Chief of Police Connolly issued a special order yesterday morning, which, on its face, appears to be a matter of detail in the department, but it is said that more significance is attached to the paper than

The substance of the order is the elevation The substance of the order is the elevation of Patrolman G. W. Linam to the office of acting sergeant in the place of Sergeant Thompson, who is confined to his room on account of being accidentally. Shot in the leg several weeks ago. T. J. Whitley had been appointed to the place by his captain but Chief Connolly disappared of the accountment and gave the proved of the appointment and gave the place to Officer Linam.

Officer Whitley was elected sergeant by the police board before the exposition force went on duty. He was assigned to duty at the ground under Captain Henry Jennings and his record there is a good one. Captain Jennings and the officials of the exposition commended him for his work in handling the big crowds during the three months of the sow.

Sergeant Thompson has been absent from duty for several weeks. Until Saturday night he was a morning watch officer, going

night he was a morning watch officer, going on duty at midnight when he worked. That night when the eight hour system was resumed he was transferred by Chief Connolly to the evening watch, taking the place of Sergeant Moss, who went to the morning watch. When Captain Jennings resumed charge of the evening watch Sunday afternoon he found. Sergeant Thompson absent. In the absence of Sergeant Thompson Captain Jennings ap-pointed ex-Sergeant Whitley to act in his

geant Thompson Captain Jennings appointed ex-Sergeant Whitley to act in his place, the captain acting in accordance with the custom of the past.
Captain Jennings's appointment of ex-Sergeant Whitley Sunday afternoon seems to have displeased Chief Connolly and his order resulted. Captain Jennings acted on his own responsibility in the matter, he says, and thought that Whitley's title during the exposition and record entitled him to the temporary appointment.

It seems that during the exposition Patrolman Linam at times acted as sergeant on the evening watch. When Captain Joiner was absent and his place taken by Sergeant Moss Patrolman Linam acted as sergeant in Sergeant Moss's place. And it is that reason which Chief Connolly ascribes for appointing Linam over Whitley yesterday. The chief says that is all that is connected with the matter, but considerable more is being made of the matter around police headquarters.

It is known that Patrolman Whitley is on a still search for the maker of an alleged statement affecting him. It is said that Mr. Whitley was recently accused of belonging to the A. P. A. And it is also said that he was accused of criticising a police commissioner. The rumors that Sergeant Whitley had made remarks about a commissioner were current a short time ago, also that it had been reported

time ago, also that it had been reported that he belonged to a certain secret organization.

Patrolman Whitley was asked about the matter last night and he declined to discuss it, further than to deny that he is a member of the A. P. A. He does want it stated that the man who stated that he had talked about a commissioner willfully misrepresented him. He declined to go into details about the matter, stating that his term as sergeant expired with the change of the force to the city and that he is perfectly satisfied with the order of Chief Connolly.

It is said that Officer Whitley has been slated for a proposed sergeant's place. At the meeting of the police board yesterday afternoon the matter of electing one more sergeant to have charge of the hotels, theaters and places of amusement on the north side on the evenling watch was brought up. It was stated that the force could not be well managed by one sergeant as at present and Mayor King asked the advisability of adding another sergeant for the duty mentioned. It is said that the captains and most of the commissioners approve the suggestion to have another sergeant and that some of them are pledged to support Officer Whitley for the place, in view of his record at the exposition.

Chief Connolly disapproved of the suggestion when it was brought up. He stated that he did not think another sergeant necessary. The matter went over until the board learns what amount will be appropriated for the maintenance of

geant necessary. The matter went until the board learns what amount the police department.

### AT THE THEATERS.

Mantell at the Lyceum. Robert Mantell presented "The Husband," a strong society drama by Espy Williams, a southern writer, at the Ly ceum last night to a very appreciative audience.

It was the initial production here and scored a hit. Mantell is well known in Atlanta and his splendid work last night served but to strengthen his popularity.

lanta and his splendid work last night served but to strengthen his popularity. He has an excellen company with him and their work was warmly appreciated. "The Husband" is a very strong society drama; in fact, one of the best that has been in Atlanta this season. It is in four acts, the first act serving little more than to outline the plot, but from then on the real work begins and the interest of the audience never flagged until the drop of the curtain on the last act. It is full of interesting scenes and strong climaxes with enough comedy interspersed to make the whole effect very pleasant. The end of the third act is especially strong and Mantell and his principals were compelled to respond to three curtain calls.

Mantell took the part of Captain Henri Lefevre, who returns after an absence at sea of two years just as his wife is dying and discovers her kissing a picture of Gaston de Vigny, her lover. Lefevre swears to be avenged and under an assumed name seeks to win the love of De-Vigny's young bride and bring the same disgrace upon DeVigny that he himself has suffered. But in his attempt to do so he falls in love with the young wife and his vengeance in that way is out of the question. He and DeVigny, however, finally have a settlement and in the last act he kills DeVigny in a most exciting duel and as the curtain is falling declares to DeVigny's wife that after a year abroad he will return to claim her as his bride.

The cast is a strong one. Miss Edythe Chapman deserves special mention for her splendid work in the dual role of Heloise DeVigny and Therese Lefevre. Others who should be mentioned are Mr. Richard Malchien, who took the part of DeVigny; Messrs. B. T. Ringgold, E. A. Eberle, Willis Granger, Frank Smith, E. MacGregor, Miss Kate Lester, Miss Eleanor Merron, Miss Alice Watson and Miss Jessie Miner. Mantell will give "Monbars," probably the strongest piece of work he has ever done, at the matinee this afternoon and will close with Dumas's powerful play, "The Corsican Brothers," tonight.

Nerves Are like Fire.

They are

Good Servants But make

Poor Masters

To keep your Nerves steady, Your Head clear, Build up your Strength, Sharpen your Appetite, You must have

Pure Rich Blood The Best Medicine to Vitalia and Enrich the Blood, is Hood's

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billon ness, headache.

# MENOTAGES

suffer nervou mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but early excesses. Vio tims, reclaim your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEETING NOTICE.

A regular communication of the City lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. N. will be held in Mason: hall, chamber of commerce building, come of South Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7.20 o'clock sharp, this (Tuesday) evening Brechera qualified at fraternally invited. Take the elevator at the Pryor street encause JOHN 16 WILKINSON, Worshin'th Master, VIRGIL JONES Special Communication of the City Communication of th

Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the shareholder of Exchange bank will be held at 24 Sout Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday January 14, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m.
R. C. DeSAUSSURE, Cashier.

VIRGIL JONES, See earry.

epeated today at matinee and will close The Imperial. The Imperial opened under new ma The Imperial opened under new management inst night at popular prices and day a fairly good crowd. There are seven pleasing speciaties and the bill as a who is good. One of the features is the bladened glove contest between Billie Wheeler and Arhur Ringham, ex-champion bantam weight of San Francisco, who give one of the bet glove contests ever witnessed in Atlanta.

The Paderewski Sale. The sale of seats for Paderewski of yesterday morning at the Grand box and throughout the day the demand brisk. Among those who purchased to were the authorities of the Agoes Set institute at Decatur. The pupils of the institution will attend the concert in body. During the day orders for set were received from LaGrange, Rome, Albers and other cities. The sale will continual this week.

"Sowing the Wind." "Sowing the Wind," Sydney Grund's great "sex against sex" drama and an a traction of superlative merit, is announce by the management of the Grand optia house, where it will be presented Wedne-day and Thursday nights and Thursday

day and Thursday nights and Thursday matinee.

This is not only a very strong dram, but it contains a beautiful love stay evolved with fascinating art. The intended in the stay of the plot goes far town rivaling in attractiveness the admittab fine histrionic work of the Frohman force. "Sowing the Wind" gained for itself during its two hundred nights at the Employment. "Sowing the Wind" gained for itself ing its two hundred nights at the Emph theater, New York, its fifty nights in Section, and its runs in Chicago, San France, Fhiladelphia and London, a successive sex" duel in the third act between Hr. H. Gilmour as Brahazon, and Miss Mr. Hampton as Rosamond, is one of the mar powerful known to the literature of the drama and has been the subject of mar controversy than any situation on the mosern stage. Around it revolve the plot as the moral of the story. Its author, shorter in the new school of English playwith and "Sowing the Wind" is considered the best critics of this and the old work to be his greatest dramatic work. It company is one of the best under the disciplination of Mr. Charles Frohman and it is be seen in its entirety.

"The Cotton King."

"The Cotton King." "The Cotton King," which will be attraction at the Grand Friday and day next, can be classed among to scenic productions. It takes two six scenic productions. It takes two saturabaggage cars to transport the scenic one carries all the hanging pieces and revolving scene of the second act, which calico mill scene of the fourth act quires an entire car. There are thirty-drops, or hanging pieces, seventy-fire pieces, three large calico presses, transfer for feet by twenty-three feet, and fifther noilers five feet in diameter. The elements of the mill is of iron and woods weighs 1,500 pounds.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITE

makers? Will Soon Be

Theatergoers in this city who are by one of the common of the co

IT IS The Appointm

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And the Gov

In Order To Macon, Ga., Ham H. Fel

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At the elect mayor and all proposed iss a deficit for The bonds registered vot but did not registered vol December.

Mayor Price ceived legal of would not be two-thirds of December ele not be issued have to be donds or som paying the de

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Servants

**Masters** p your Nerves steady, lead clear, ap your Strength, vour Appetite.

Rich Blood rich the Blood, is

# parilla

ently in the Public Eye Ils cure all liver ills, bille

forever Cured. Four out of five who mental worry, attack of "the blues," are bu paying the penalty of early excesses. Vicmanhood, regain your air. Send for book with pofs. Mailed (sealed) free. AL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

t enerance DHN R WILKINSON, Worshin'ul Master, VES, Sec. et ary.

nual Meeting meeting of the shareholde bank will be held at 24 Sou Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesda 6, at 4 o'clock p. m. C. DeSAUSSURE, Cashier.

at matinee and will close to The Imperial

opened under new manage-t at popular prices and drew crowd. There are sevent-ities and the bill as a whole of the features is the black-ntest between Billie Wheeler, tweight of Texas, and Arthu-champion bantam weight of Paderewski Sale.

Wind." Sydney ainst sex" drama

perlative merit, is announce gement of the Grand open it will be presented Wednes arsday nights and Thursday only a very strong drama, ins a beautiful love story fascinating art. The intense st of the plot goes far toward itractiveness the admitted work of the Frohman forces. Wind' gained for itself dundred nights at the Emaire York, its nifty nights in So-

York, its nifty nights in Bouns in Chicago, San Francisia and London, a success no other similar production. The famous "sex against the third act between Air, I. S Brahazon, and Miss Mary losamond, is one of the most with the the subject of more an any situation on the modund it revolve the plot and he story. Its author, Sydney chaps the most prominent hool of English playwights, the Wind" is considered worlds of this and the clay worlds.

e Cotton King." King," which will be the Grand Friday and Sain be classed among the bi ons. It takes two sixt to transport the

OF THE FAVORITES. d Girard in "The B Will Soon Be Here. in this city who are lo them.

Macon Yesterday.

HE RESIGNS AS SOLICITOR And the Governor Will Fill the Va-

MIDGE BOWER WILL LEAVE THE BENCH

cancy Today.

In Order To Make the Race for Con gress from the Second-Macon News and Gossip.

Macon, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-Wil-Ham H. Felton, Jr., was notified by wire this afternoon that the governor has appointed him judge of the Macon supecourt circuit, vice Hardeman resigned and that his commission would be forwarded from Atlanta today. Mr. Felton was asked to forward his resignation as solicitor general at once and he mailed the same to the governor this afternoon. It is presumed that Govrenor Atkinson

ill tomorrow appoint Mr. Felton's suc cessor as solicitor general of the Macon cir-

Positive information has been received in Macon that Judge Bowen will resign from the bench of the Albany circuit in order to make the race for congress in the second district, and Solicitor General Spence will be an applicant for the judgeship and Hon. Billy Wooten, of Albany, will be an applicant for the appointment by the governor as solicitor general. If Spence and Wooten are appointed they will be candidates before the next legislature for the full term of the position

Postmaster Price Resigns.

Hon, S. B. Price forwarded his resignation to the lepartment at Washington city today as postmaster at Macon. It is said that Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett have agreed on Postmaster Price's successor, and that he will be named by February 1st. Daisy Price has been postmaster less than two years. His term was four years, but he has resigned in order to devote all of his time to the duties of mayor, a position to which he was elected last month. The salary of postmaster is last month. The salary of postmaster is \$3,100 per annum and the salary of mayor is \$3,000 per annum, so the salaries of the two offices are about the same. Price preferred a more active life than the postmastership affords, and desired to get back in his old position of mayor, hence his resignation as postmaster. Price's successor as postmaster will be appointed for the full term of four years. Therefore, he will not simply fill the unexpired term, though it is possible that if a republican president is elected next year, some effort may be made to remove Price's successor before the expiration of the four years. This, however, will depend on who is appointed postmaster in Price's place.

S100,000 Endowment.

There will be an interesting meeting tomorrow morning of the board of trustees of Mercer university to devise ways and means for raising \$100,000 additional endowment for the university. The institution already has an endowment of \$135,000, but \$100,000 more is urgently needed to carry on educational work as it should be in a university of Mercer's importance and standing. This work is to be undertaken on a large scale and it is considered quite certain that the full emount will be raised. The purpose is to arouse the Baptists of Georgia and the friends of the university generally to the importance of widening the scope of Mercer. At least 100 prominent speakers will be put in the field and this campaign for higher education waged in every county of the state. This work was manipulated by the Baptist pastors' conference in Atlanta, which appeared a committee of which Dr. McDonald was made chairman, to co-operate in this work. There will, also, be an important meeting at the First Baptist church tomorrow night to formally inaugurate the campaign and devise plans for assisting in the work. The public is invited to the meeting. The Baptist denomination in Georgia has 1,525 white churches, 163,000 white communitants and a large percentage of the state, so there is every reason to expect and believe that they will be able to furnish Mercer with this additional sum of money. \$100,000 Endowment.

Won't Issue Bonds.

At the election held last December for mayor and addermen the people voted on a proposed issue of bonds for \$50,000 to pay a deficit for 1895 and for other purposes. The bonds received two-thirds of the registered vote for the preceding election but did not receive two-thirds of the registered vote for the then election in December.

December.

Mayor Price, so it is understood, has received legal opinion that the issue of bonds would not be legal without the assent of two-thirds of the registered vote for the December election. Hence the bonds will not be issued and another election will have to be ordered for an issuance of bonds or some other means devised for paying the deficit of 1895.

Has Reached Sixty.

Sixty saloonists have applied to City Clerk Smith for licenses to sell whisky at \$500 a license and the indications are that several others will apply. The number will run as high as sixty-five and may reach seventy. There are already \$30,000 in sight for the retail liquor licenses.

Legal Matters. Legal Matters.

In the United States court today Judge Speer passed the following sentences on defendants for illicit distilling:

B. F. Edwards, three months in jail and 190; B. J. Collins, five morths and \$100; Burrell Roberts, two months and \$100; C. K. Moore, one month and \$100. Sentence was suspended in this latter case.

Judge Speer will hear the Cordele Guano Company case on January 30th and the case of the American Mortrage Company, of Scotland, against Alexander was postponed from today until February 4th.

The recorder had a heavy docket to try this morning. Among the cases disposed of were those against eleven negroes arrested on Saturday night for gambling. They were all bound over to the city court.

Demands Investigation.

Demands Investigation. Mr. William Lee Ellis, chairman of the board of public works, will demand an in-vestigation of the charges that have been made against him, to-wit: that he has re-

### The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. ROUZIE, had a huge carbun-cle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no per-



was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect.—H. S. ROUZIE, Champlain, Va.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

The Appointment Was Wired To Him at the Appointment was Wired To Him at the unique to make an immediate investigation.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

LARGEST SESSION SINCE THE RE-CONSTRUCTION DAYS.

A New Election Law Will Be the Most Interesting Question To Deal with-Other Business.

Columbia, S. C., January 13 .- (Special.)-The South Carolina legislature begins tomorrow what will be the longest session since the reconstruction period and one of the most important. To comply with the provisions of the new constitution, which went into effect on January 1st, the statute law of the state will have to be entirely remodeled and much entirely new legisla tion, not possible under the old constitution, will probably be attempted.

The greatest attention will be devoted to new election law and a new method of raising revenue. The election bill has al-ready been prepared—that is, the bill which will receive the administration's indorse ment and which will doubtless become a but its provisions are being carefull guarded. It can be stated, however, that i retains the "eight-box" feature of the present law. This feature of the old law has been most vigorously attacked by the republicans and the northern press, and its constitutionality is now being tested in the supreme court of the United States. As to Taxation.

The question of taxation will prove a nost interesting one. Under the act of the legislature which provided for the funding of the state debt of \$6,000,000 two years ago, it was provided that the state's income from her phosphate royalties should be devoted to a sinking fund for the payment of these bonds. In that manner about \$140,000 per year was withdrawn from the immediately available assets of the state. The constitution just in effect provides that the entire income from the dispensaries shall go to the public schools, thus eliminating what promises to be an important factor in reducing taxation. On the other hand the expenses of the government, by reason of the constitutional convention and prolonged sessions of the legislature winch will be necessary for a year or two, will be considerably increased, and according to Comptroller General Norton the legislature will be forced to increase the state levy from \$1/2\$ to 7 mills, or must raise the money in some other way. As the constitution increased the school levy from \$2\$ to 3 mills, a straight increase of taxes to the extent necessary would be received with ill grace by the people of the state, who consider that their burdens in that direction are already too great. And now suggestions are coming in by which the required funds may tax such animals as are "destructive to other animals." This last is supposed to pain incomes, upon businesses and also may tax such animals as are "destructive to other animals." This last is supposed to main and at that animal which is so well fortified in the hearts of the voters as to sharl in safety at any body of lawmakers that have ever attempted to check his freedom and multiplication—the cur ...g. Members of the constitutional convention were shocked at the disparity, in numbers and value, between sheep and dogs in South Carolina, the latter being very far in the lead, out they left the responsibility of imposing a canine tax and so braving popular wrs!h upon the legislature. New bills will be introduced early in the session providing for state taxes upon incomes and business, and, perhaps, the dogs will also come in. The first two propositions are suggested by Comptroller Norton, who figures out that by such taxation the regu from her phosphate royalties should be devoted to a sinking fund for the payment of

gested by Comptroller Norton, who figures out that by such taxation the regular state levy will be remarkably small. He thinks, however, that farmers should be exempt from the operations of the income tax. If such bills become law the cities and towns in the state will, of course, bear a large proportion of the taxes. But there will be very vigorous opposition to them, particularly to a tax of license on business. In the income tax it is proposed to exempt all incomes under \$1,000, and this will eliminate the opposition of a kreat many of moderate means, but the "business" tax, already rumbled at in the cities, will be strenuously opposed, as it would take in hundreds of very moderate means.

This legislature will have to elect the fourth justice of the supreme court authorized by the constitution.

fourth justice of the supreme court author-ized by the constitution.

An effort will also be made at this ses-sion to redistrict the judicial circuits of the state, providing for two more circuit judges and solicitors, and if this is success-ful there will be a pretty contest for these

ROBBED A "BLIND TIGER."

Boys Steal a Five Gallon Jug of

Brandy. Tweed, Ga., January 43.—(Special.)—A short time ago a young man operated a "blind tiger" establishment and was doing a flourishing business, to such an extent that he purchased an extra stock of wet goods, including a five-gallon keg of fine apple brandy. He concealed the keg, intending to keep it for his own benefit. The other morning when he went to draw out some of the brandy he was amazed to fine the keg gone. He instituted a thorough search, but to no avail. During the hunt he found a scarf pin, the property of a country boy, which he identified, and by means of the piece of jewefry he struck a clew. He met the boy named Graham and accused him of the theft. Graham made a clean breast of it and implicated another boy. They had slipped into the blind tiger den and carried the keg to a thick branch and extracted part of the brandy, enjoying the occasion in a hila-rious manner. The operator of the tiger was apprehensive to place the offenders rrest for fear that he himself would be handled. The youthful culprits escaped

SOME DRIVING FINISHES.

Racing at New Orleans Was Decidedly

Lively Yesterday.

New Orleans, January 15.—The warm, summer-like weather brought a big crowd to the faw grounds; but they most all returned lesers, as only one favorite capturned lesers, as only one favorite capturned lesers. to the fab grounds; but they most all returned losers, as only one favorite captured a purse and that one was in the last race, when the majority had lost their money on previous races. David looked like a marvel in the first, but after leading in the stretch by two lengths finished fourth. Dick Behan, Nicolini and Verdi finished heads apart in a hard drive. Festival was the favorite in the second, but never was prominent. Carrie B won handily by two lengths. The Sculptor and Chattanooga were equal favorites in the third, but Ixioa, a rank outsider, galloped home a winner by three lengths. The handicap looked like a very open race. Booze and Charus closed favorites at 4 to 1, but Roosevelt, after trailing, came through in the stretch and won handily by a couple of lengths. Booze got off badly and ran a grand race and should have won, but was carried to tine extreme outside on turning into the stretch. The last race proved a soft spot for High Test. Weather clear; track good. First race, seven furlongs, penalties—Dick Behan, 12, Ross, 6 to 1, won; Nicolini second, Verdi third. Time, 1:31%. David, Willis, Mate, McKee, Jack Bradley, Black Tiger, Trixie, Han Ban and Vocality also ran.

lis. Mate, McNes Ban and Vocality also ran.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Carrie B. 104, Caywood, 7 to 1, won; Master Frud second, Rightmore third. Time, 1:13-4.

Floreanna, Festival, Francis Hennessy, Major Dripps, Borderer, Sweetheart, Billy Sunderland, Morse and Aaron also ran.

Third race, seven furlengs, non-winners since October Ist—Ixion, 112, Irving, 20 to 1, won; Mary Nance second, Chattanooga third. Time, 1:13. Rex Regent, Ben Jonson, Conductor Cox, The Sculptor, Hippogriff, Maxima, Teeta May and White Wings also tan.

Fourth race, mile and one-eighth, handicap—Roosevelt, 191, Caywood, 7 to 1, won; Clarus second, Booze third. Time, 1:59, George W. Peytonia, Haroldine, Last Chance, Proverb and St. Leo also ran.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, non-winners since October 1st—High Test, 109, Ham, 2% to 1, won; Kodak second, Venice third. Time, 1:32. Lyndhurst, Simrock, Alamo, Sister Rosalind, Twelve Fifty, Miss Emmett, Organist and Tuter also ran.

DR. SPALDING IS ILL

Well-Known Atlantian Operated on in Baltimore Yesterday.

THE OPERATION SUCCESSFUL

He Was Troubled with a Dangerous Intestinal Growth-Was Doing Well Last Night.

Dr. R. D. Spalding, one of the most loyal and popular Atlantians, was on yesterday subjected to a dangerous operation at Johns Hopkins university, in Baltimore. The news comes from Baltimore that the operation was successful and every Atlantian will be glad to know that this is true. Dr. Epalding hab been suffering from a dangerous intestinal growth for some time and it was thought at one time that the result would be doubtless fatal. He went to Baltimore last Thursday. The day following Mr. Jack J. Spaiding went to Baltimore to be present at

the operation.

Following is the story from Baltimore telling of the success of the surgeons:
"Baltimore, Md., January 13.—(Special.)—
Dr. R. D. Spalding, one of Atlanta's most prominent business men and public spirit-ed citizens, was successfully operated on this morning at the Johns Hopkins hospital by Dr. Osler, the famous expert on stomach diseases, assisted by other prominent physicians. The operation was performe ccessfully at 10 o'clock this morning and the surgeons are of the opinion that the patient will recover and that the growth in his stomach, from which serious results were feared, is not malignant. Dr. Spalding has been in bad health for the past two months and was sent here during the latter part of December for examination by Dr. Osler, the trouble being a clearly eveloped growth in the stomach. He wa examined shortly before Christmas and it was agreed then that he should wait a few weeks and return to Baltimore for operation. He reached here a few days ago, accompanied by his wife and Mr. J. J. Spalding.

"What the surgeons feared was that the growth in the stomach would prove to be of a malignant type, which would necessarily be fatal, but since the operation they unanimously agree that the trouble is not malignant and that the removal of the malignant and that the removal of the growth will be soon followed by the patient's recovery and full restoration to

"Dr. Spalding stood the operation well and his family feel much encouraged."

HAS CHANGED HANDS.

ARMSTRONG HOTEL, OF ROME HAS A NEW MANAGER. Judge Henry Begins His First Term of Court-Summerville's Elec-

Armstrong hotel is under new management today. Mr. W. O. Willard, the late lessee, returned to his home at Liberty, S. C.,

Mr. Willard was very popular here and made many friends who regret that the business did not pan out sufficiently to compensate him for his trouble and to save him the annoyance which resulted previous to his departure. (Mr. C. T. Smith, the lessee, is now in charge and Mr. Wink Taylor is on hand charge and Mr. Wink Taylor is on hand and the two are settling the details of the deal. The intention is to refurnish the house from top to bottom, to secure new heads of certain departments and to put everything in shipshape. The people of Rome are very much plersed that Wink Taylor is likely to be the new manager.

His First Term. Judge W. M. Henry went up to Summer-ville last evening and convened the regular term of the superior court for Chattooga county this morning. Quite a number of the Rome bar accompanied hum. He as-sumed the duties of his office there and the court moved along smoothly, as he was perfectly familiar with all the de-talls.

was perfectly familiarity tails.

Next Monday court convenes here and Next Monday court important cases to Mrs. Next Monday court convenes here and there are a number of important cases to come up, among them the trial of Mrs. Joanna (Montgomery, charged with the murder of her husband. The firm of Wright & Henry were employed as counsel in that case last summer and it is probable that some one else will have to preside in that case, as Judge Henry will be disqualified.

New Law Firm for Atlanta. A new law firm, composed of Hon.

A. Dean, of this city, and E. Watkins, ton A. Dean, of this city, and E. Watkins, of Chattanooga, will be opened in Atlanta. The partnership has been formed so that Colonel Dean can spend a portion of his time in Atlanta and the remainder here, where he is a member of the law firm of Dean & Dean.

The Keeley Case.

Some sensational features are develop-ing in the case of Mrs. Dougherty against the Keeley institute. It has been estab-lished that the suit against the Atlanta Keeley institute is null and void, because Keeley institute is null and void, because McDanard and Leake were operating in independently and without a charter.

William Dougnerty testified that he did not write a certain letter addressed to McDanard, making preliminary arrangements for getting his mother, whose tragic death was the formation for the suit, into the institute, McDanard swears that he did and acknowledged it to him, and the signature appended to the letter has been sworn to as being, in the opinion of a number of witnesses, that of Dougherty. The case is a very sensational one and others still more sensational are likely to grow out of the trial.

A Negro Exodus.

A Negro Exodus.

There is an exodus of negroes from this section of the state to northern Mississippi. A party of thirty of them left last night for that section, where they have been engaged as laborers on the cotton plantations.

Wet or Dry? Wet or Dry?

The election contest in Sumnerville is going on. Judge John Mattox, ordinary of Chattooga county, has decided that all the votes to be counted as legal must have been cast by persons living in the corporate limits of the town six months prior to the election. This is regarded as a partial victory for the dry side. The votes are being counted today.

Bose Arrington, a prominent white man, was arrested at Tecumseh today, charged

Bose Arrington, a prominent white man, was arrested at Tecumseh today, charged with the killing of Andy Collins near that place Saturday. The evidence against him is very strong, although of a circumstantial nature. His counsel asked for a postponement until today, or a preliminary hearing of the case. Excitement runs very high, and if proof is found of the guilt of Arrington, it will go very hard with him.

Dancerously III.

Dangerously Ill. Mrs. John King, wife of a prominent attorney of Cedartown, and sister of Judge C. G. Janes and Colonel W. A. Janes, of that place, is lying dangerously ill at Battey's infirmary. She was carried there some weeks ago for the performance of a surgical eperation, but she has not rallied from the shock and friends despair of her recovery.

TRIAL OF WILLIAMS. Charged with Killing Two Other Ne-

groes at a Dance. Brunswick, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-Brunswick, Ga., January 13.— (Special)—
Superior court convened today for the adjourned term and Henry Williams, the alleged double murderer, was put on trial.
Williams is charged with killing two negroes at a dance in the country district
some weeks ago, but escapei. He was
captured in North Carolina and was
brought back.

He had no attorney today, and Judge He had no attorney today, and Judge Sweat appointed J. W. Bennett and S. C. Atkinson to defend him. The evidence

they brought out is favorable to Williams, and he will probably escape the death

In opening the court Judge Sweat paid a tribute to ex-Deputy Clerk W. H. Rainey, whose sudden death was reported in these dispatches Saturday and appointed Attorney Krauss a committee of one to prepare resolutions of respect to be placed on the

Receiver Talley reports two two-thousand acre lots of land as the remaining property of the Brunswick Company in

His Feet Roasted. Wilson Lloyd, a well and favorably known colored preacher, was probably fa-tally burned at his home here yesterday.

He was alone in his room sitting lefore the fire when a cataleptic spell came on him. He fell to the floor with his feet in the fire and they were reasted almost com-pletely before his sad plight was discover-ed. His recovery is doubtful. A Child Killed.

The incoming Southern passenger train this morning struck and killed Joseph Ca-rona, a three-year-old negro child, when within the city limits. The child was on the track playing in the dirt. The engineer made every effort possible to avoid the accident when he discovered the child on the track.

LOLLIE SKIPPED.

SHE WAS CHARGED WITH BEAT. ING HER FATHER.

Little Boy's Death-A Manufactory Soon To Start Up-Other News from Athens.

Athens, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-Lolie Edwards, the young white girl who is charged with beating her old father with a stick and breaking all the crockery in the house, has fled to parts unknown. When the police went to get her she had vacated the premises.

A Little Boy's Death.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, little Rufus Moss Bondurant, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Bondurant. passed away after a very brief illness. The ittle boy was a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moss, of this city. The remains were interred this morning in Oconee cemetery. Thalian Entertainment.

Thalian Entertainment.

The Thalian Dramatic Club, of the University of Georgia, will, some time next month, present in this city an entertainment of much interest. The first part will be the finest minstrel show given in Athens, the latter part will be the rendition of a comedy farce, "A Proposal Under Difficulties." The receipts of the evening will go to the University Athletic Association. Not Yet Located.

he white man who so deliberately shot into a crowd of little white boys near Carr's pond Saturday evening, has not been found yet. Ed Mealon, the little boy who was shot through the ear with the rife ball, is not badly hurt. The police cannot find the first trace of the man who did the shooting and the little boys were so badly scared that they couldn't tell, so his identity is veiled in mystery. Will Soon Start Work.

A few months since Messrs. N. D. Arnold, L. F. Edward and others purchased the old Pioneer paper mill property, on Barber creek, their intention being to turn it into a rope manufactory or some kind of a cotton mill. It is reported now that these gentlemen are contemplating starting work at an early date upon the improvement of their property, and that machinery will be running there before the summer begins.

Mr. Tom Holder Ill. News comes from Jefferson, Ga., of the erious illness of Mr. Thomas R. Holder, of a relapse from typhoid fever and is in a very weak state. He is the efficient busi-ness manager of he Jackson Herald, one of the best weekly papers in Georgia.

Will Push the Enterprise For the past few weeks, owing to una voidable circumstances, the work of get-ting up stock to the Electric cotton mill was suspended. It will now be taken up again and pushed with a vim. Mayor Mc-Mahan is one of the prime movers in the new enterprise and says he has no doubt of the new mill being started soon. It will be a 75,000 spindle mill.

WILL PAY TODAY.

The Dividends Declared by the South-

western. Savannah, Ga., January 13.-(Special.)the Southwestern railroad, will begin to pay out about \$435,000 in dividends tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. This is the dividend of \$10.80 per share recently declared \$10 being back dividends and 80 cents that by the new company from November 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896. About \$250,000 of this will be paid out in Savannah and about \$150,000 will go to New York city.

Living in a Church.

Tweed, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-The negro worshipers are greatly excited over the intrusion of one of the brethren occupying the meeting house. The negroes have a church called Cave Springs and hold services every first Sunday. Adays ago Sandy McLendon and his moved into the church house and since then the colored element have been angry at the liberty assumed by the McLendons. Services will have to be held out in the woods, necessitating much inconvenience. The deacons intimate that a new meeting house will be constructed on the public road leading to Dublin.

Tweed, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The ittle boys and girls ranging in age from one to ten are wearing around their necks a string to which is attached a tiny pouch. containing a mixture of sulphur and assa-foetida. The mothers of the children pre-pared the medicine as a remedy to keep off an attack of the measles. The disease is raging on this side of the river and is spreading daily.

Senoia's New Industry. Senola, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-A

factory erected by enterprising men of this place, known as the Couch-Banks Manu place, known as the Couch-Banks Manu-facturing Company, for the making of the Langford horse collar, began operation here today, equipped with improved ma-chinery. The most substantial men of the town are connected with the new entertown are connected with the new case.

prise and it started with a vim and favorable outlook.

> MEADI "Comfort's" portrait above is correct. 'Tis

indeed a key to count-less homes all over this vast continent. To more than one and a quarter than one and a quarter millions of households this key now comes each month. In this key will be found a "ward" to fit the taste and fancy of each member of any wide-awake home circle.
"Comfort" is a key that
never sticks in the lock.
"Tis ever kept bright and 'Tis ever kept bright and clean. 5 cents and your newsman for a copy of creat "Comfort." See key-hole next time.

The Physician and His Wife Were Set Free Yesterday.

NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD THEM

Something Further Concerning Their Atlanta History-The Doctor Was a Manufacturer of Medicine.

Not one of the large number of people

in Atlanta who knew Dr. McHale believe that he murdered young George, in Jack-sonville, as charged. Those who know McHale will declare that he is utterly in-capable of committing murder and are satisfied that if George was killed in his house someone else did it. As has already been stated McHale lived in Atlanta for a long time and was exten-sively known. He lived or Marietta street

for a long time, he and his wife boarding

with Mrs. Allen, wife of Engineer Bloom Allen, who it will be remembered died a few years ago while on duty at the throttle of his engine. Last September McHale's wife died after a long illness and little has been heard of him since. Long before the death of McHale's wife he seems to have become enamored o woman who is with him in Jacksonville and who is charged with complicity in the murder of George. Those who were in the doctor's presence a good deal say that he was so smitten with the charms of the buxom Mrs. Blair that he talked of nothing else to those whom he honored with the confidence. Mrs. Blair was not legally his confidence. Mrs. Blair was not legally separated from her husband, so the story goes, when she met McHale, and he often

talked to his friends of the delicacy and ried at all. In fact their disappearance from Atlanta seems to have attracted very little attention, and it was not known that they were together. After the death of McHale's wife, who is said to have been a most worthy woman, he began to grow less frequent in his visits to his old haunts

and finally entirely disappeared.

McHale is best known in Atlanta as the manufacturer of McHale's vegetable compound, a patent medicine that is still sold by several drug stores in the city and is said by physicians who do not often in-dorrse patent medicines to be really a most excellent preparation. This preparation became quite well known in some section of the city and had a good sale. McHale is reported to have enjoyed quite a hand-some income at one time from the sale of this compound. He was also quite active in city politics for several years and was considered quite an influence in the fith ward, where he was well known and well enough liked, especially by the working people. He was counsel for the Junior Or-der of American Mechanics when he left

McHale was born in Texas, but removed to North Carolina when quite young. He

joined the confederate army at the age of

sixteen years and was a brave soldie throughout the four years of civil war. After the war he went back to Texas, but soon returned to Georgia and settled up about Lula, where he conducted a photo-graph gallery. When living in North Geo-gia he married his wife who died here las September. From Lula he moved to A nta, where he alternately practiced med eine, manufactured patent detective work and preached with varying success. He was active and enough but seemed to lose his bearing in all his undertakings before the enterprise had time to succeed, regardless of its merit. Ingram's drug store on Mariett street was McHale's favorite resort and those in that section know him well. He was regarded as a man above the average in intelligence. Without ever having grad-uated in medicine he astonished the best informed physicians with his knowledge of the science. He was well read on almost every subject and was an interesting and fluent talker. One of the ablest physicians in the city said yesterday: "McHale is a bright fellow. Without any school educa-tion to speak of, he seems to know something about everything. His information is generally well selected and accurate. He ought to have made his mark in the world. He was a failure, a sort of thriftless fellow that could turn none of his natural intelliness vein. I do not believe that he has committed murder. He is morally weak. but in no sense vicious. I never knew him to have a difficulty in my life and do not believe that he would murder for the

purpose of robbery." In appearance McHale is a tall, well-built man, with rather a military carriage, heavy black mustache and clear but rather nervous eyes. He seems to lack, not in-telligence and energy, but the moral stam-ina and force of character necessary to It will be hard to make McHale's ac

quaintances here ever believe that he killed or helped to kill George.

The McHales Released.

"Jacksonville, Fla., January 13.—(Special.)—Dr J. H. McHale and wife, formerly of Atlanta, who have been in jail here on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of W. B. George, a young man of this city whose corpse, with throat cut, was foud in a ditch near the McHale residence some time ago, were released this after some time ago, were receased this after-noon, the authorities deciding that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant their further detention. Dr. McHale and wife were arrested on the statement of Florence Snipe, fast young woman, who testified that George and Mrs. McHale were unduly intimate and that the Dr. had threatened to "do" the young man The detectives now think Florence Snir made statements implicating Dr. McHale and wife in order to divert suspicion from and while in order to divert suspicion from the real murderer and give him time to escape. The officers are working on the theory that George was killed in a quarrel about Florence Snipe an dthe latter is being held, pending developments."

A BICYCLIST ARRESTED.

But Afterwards Released—He Is Rac ing with Another Wheelman. Griffin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Pro-fessor E. P. Whilden, a bicyclist from Brunswick, Ga., was arrested here morning about 10 o'clock in response to a telephone message from Molena, asking that he be held. He arrived at that place ast night a little before dark and left at an early hour this morning. He was charged with breaking open a valise and jumping his board bill. He stoutly denies ooth charges affirming that he paid all that was asked of him this morning before

leaving the hotel. Professor Whilden says that he left Jacksonville, Fla., last Thursday in company with another young man with whom he was to race to Atlanta for a wager of \$100. At Americus he was over three hours ahead of his competitor and expected to reach Atlanta yesterday, but was delayed. The delay in Griffin may cost him the race. After being held for about four hours he was released, after paying the amount protest. He expects to win his race yet. Chief Shackelford examined him pretty thoroughly and expressed himself as satis-fied that there was nothing wrong with

him.

Mrs. L. Preston, who has conducted a millinery business here for several years, died this afternoon about 4 o'clock. She has suffered for several years with acute indigestion, but the immediate cause of her death could not be learned tonight. Mrs. Preston came here from Savannah to engage in business. She leaves a husband and several children. It is probable that her remains will be carried to Savannah for hurial.

HAWKES,

EYE GLASSES | Repaired and made SPECTACLES | as good as new. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.



That's what we're doing. If a Suit costs us \$10, you get it for ten. If it costs \$11.50, that's what it goes to you for, and so on. Turning Clothes into money. We lose the profit. You gain it. We only get our money back because we have more stock

danger of his love affair.

No one here has ever heard of a marriage between McHale and Mrs. Blair, and the general belief is that they are not marriage at all the fact their disappearance. 26 WHITEHALL STREET.

than we want to carry over. It is strictly stylish

ORIENTAL HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale Having bought the entire Furnishings of the

"ORIENTAL HOTEL,"

Consisting of Oak Suits, Springs, Mattresses, Sheets. Comforts, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Crockery, Chairs. Rockers, Carpets and everything necessary to run a first-class hotel. I will offer same for sale, beginning Wednesday

morning next, the 15th. Everything in first-class shape and almost equal to new, at less than half cost. This is a splendid opportunity for ladies and others desiring to refurnish their homes.

JOHN L. COLEMAN.

HOME INSURANCE.

Movement on Foot To Organize a Strong Local Company.

\$100,000 CAPITAL STOCK

The Organization Will Be Perfected in a Few Days-Money Should Remain in the South. A movement is on foot in Atlanta, it is

ascertained from good authority, to organa general life, accident and fidelity insurance business. Several of Atlanta's most prominent business men are interested in the project and

the company will be organized with a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. The company will proceed at once to business and will operate on the system known as the old line plan. The same inducements will be offered to policy holders as those offered by the old, established institutions of the north and east. Every year the rich and powerful in-surance companies of the north absorb millions of dollars paid into them by southern policy holders. This money is with-drawn from circulation in this portion of

the country and goes to increase the already overflowing coffers of the wealthy It is for the purpose of keeping some of this money at home that the company is being organized. The name of the company has not been agreed upon, as yet, nor have the officers been selected. These,

however, are matters that will be determined during the next few days. The purpose for which the company is being organized is one that will readily appeal to the business sense, as well as to the patriotic instinct of all who live in this section of the country. The names of the business men who will be identified with the enterprise will give it prestige and credit and its success will be definitely as-sured from the time the charter is granted. On account of its geographical position Atlanta is the logical site for such an en-terprise. The agents of the company will find little difficulty in doing a good business

in all of the southern states. Atlanta is fast becoming a most impor-tant center for insurance and this new ompany, with a cash capital of \$100,000. will give additional prominence to the city. Every indication of success surrounds the nception of this enterprise and doubtless a magnificent insurance company will be the result.

Mr. R. T. Shedden, of the Mutual Life will return today from Savannah, where he has been since Saturday. Mr. Joseph Parish, well known in the

Atlanta agency of the Mutual Life As-sociation, has been made field superin-tendent of the southern district. The Fidelity Mutual Life, of Philadel-phia, offered to its agents five prizes of \$100 each for the largest amount of busi-ness done during 1895. Mr. N. F. Jackson, Ga., and well known here, won one of the

prizes. Mr. Jackson is a hustler in in surance lines of no mean pretensions Last year was an exceptionally good report some strikingly good results.

Florida is reported to have been the most profitable state for insurance men in the south during the last year. Many companies think of re-establishing there. Mr. W. D. Gash has been appointed At-lanta agent of the New York Life com-pany. Major Livingston Mims, the general agent for the south, has again demon-strated good judgment in adding Mr. Gash

It is reported that the Equitable will

probably increase their assets to \$200,000,-000 with a surplus of \$40,000,000.

It is rumored that the old Franklin company will again come south, establish-ing a department in this city. This com-pany was at one time a leading factor in

The Phoenix and Travelers companies held their annual meetings last Wednes-day. The same directors of both com-panies were re-elected.

Mr. W. E. Evans, of the Mechanical Mu-tual company, has returned from Athens, where he went to establish the Athens The Etna Fire Insurance Company is now established in its new offices in the Equitable. It has one of the prettiest offices in the city.

All the companies are busy with their annual reports. Some will be filed with the governor this week.

The general agency for the state of Virrine general agency for the state of Virginia, of the Mutual Fire, has been with-drawn from Pleasants & Crenshaw, of Richmond, and hereafter the business will be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Thomas

ters, manager of the southern department, at Atlanta.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL. Locks Sawed, but the Jailer Discovered

the Plot. Dublin, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The prisoners incarcerated in the jail came very near gaining their liberty last week. By some means a common case knife was smuggled into one of the cages, and out of this a rude saw was made. With the instrument the bolts of the large locks were sawed in half. The inmates of the prison would have escaped had not Sher-

prison would have escaped had not been iff Joiner discovered the attempted escape in time.

The confederate veterans of the county decided to celebrate General Lee's The confederate veterans of the county have decided to celebrate General Lee's birthday in true soldierly style on January 18th. They will assemble on Friday evening at the pavilion, where regular camp fires will be lighted, tents will be stretched and sentinels will be placed on duty in old army style. Camp kettles, canteens and haversacks will again be brought into requisition, and the gray haired survivors of Lee's army will bivouac both days, and talk over reminiscences of the late war. On Saturday delegates will be appointed to the grand Richmond celebration in June.

CHIEF ARTHUR IN SAVANNAH.

He Is Trying To Meet President Plant To Discuss a Contract. Savannah, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of ocomotive Engineers, arrived here today for the purpose of arranging a date on which the engineers' committee can meet President H. B. Plant and discuss the matter of a contract. He has not heard as yet just when President Planf can hold the conference, but it is believed it will be about January 27th. Mr. Arthur says if the men do not get what they want and decide by a two-thirds vote to go on a strike, he will uphold them in that position No steps will be taken before the confer

A LEG CRUSHED OFF.

Accident to a Negro Tramp at Norcross Yesterday Morning. Norcross, Ga., January 13 .- (Special)-George Greer, a negro tramp, while attempting to get on a northbound local freight train this morning, while the train was in motion, fell under the car and the trucks crushed one of his legs off. The negro is still living.

Applications for Pensions.

Ordinary Calhoun gave out about eighty applications to infirm confederate soldiers, who are entitled to pension money from the state under recent legislation. The holders of the applications presented them at the state treasury and received \$60 each upon them. Judge Calhoun desires that all who are entitled to this pension shall secure their applications from him as

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We do not undertake to return rejected

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS, and will not do so unless accom-nanied by return postage.

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the following places:
WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel. WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE-H, Drew & Bio.
CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley. 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK. Brentano's, corner Broadway
and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.-Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.-Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.-Van Noy Bros.
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

Short Time Rates in the City. The Daily (without Sunday) 12 cents pe week; 50 cents per month.
The Daily (with Sunday) 16 cents per week; 67 cents per month. Delivered to any address by carrier.

### Traveling Agents.

Messrs. William Kersh, W. F. Woodliffe, L. B. Wilcox and G. W. Woodliffe are the only authorized agents of The Constitu-tion. Pay no others.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA GA., January 14, 1896.

Vickery's Creek, Ga.,

December 26, 1895. . Allow me to say, as a teacher and a Methodist Epis copal pastor, that I would not be without The Constitution one day. It is a grand educator.

RaV. LAMONT GORDON.

Carlisle Then and Carlisle Now.

We print today an extract from a speech delivered in the senate on the 7th instant by Hon. George C. Vest, of Missouri. We need scarcely call attention to the extract we publish because it speaks for itself, and drives home a lesson of democratic doctrine in a way that will gratify all true democrats. Senator Vest is himself a man who has grown gray in the service of the party, and his aggressiveness in asserting and his ability in expounding democratic principles has made him one of the most distinguished leaders of those who truly represent the interests of the people.

In the course of his remarks Senator Vest takes occasion to quote from a speech delivered in 1881 by Secretary Carlisle when he was a member of the house of representatives, and it is to this speech, which presents such a remarkable such an unexplainable contrast to the latest utterances of Mr. Carlisle, that we desire to call attention. The occasion of the protest of Mr. Carlisle was the attempt of the powerful national banking associations in the financial centers of the country to precipitate a panic because congress had under consideration a bill to compel these institutions to aid in funding the public debt at 3 per cent.

At this moment Secretary Carlisle is or pretends to be, in favor of retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes, and conferring on the national banks the right to issue and control the currency which is necessary to the welfare of the people. He is now in favor of giv. ing the national banks the power to make the expansion or contraction of the currency dependent upon their will and pleasure. This tremendous power carries with it also the power to de press values and prices or to increase them at pleasure.

We have said that Mr. Carlisle pre tends to be in favor of this disastrous policy, for we cannot believe that any man would be willing to swallow his convictions in so abject a manner. We are willing to believe that Mr. Carlisle's apparent policy has been dictated to him by Mr. Cleveland; that he is poor and ires to hold onto his present office In short, we are willing to believe any thing rather than that Secretary Car tisle has, of his own free will and consent, put to shame the patriotic utterances of John G. Carlisle in 1881, who was then representing the sturdy democracy of Kentucky and of the whole

It will be seen that in 1881 John G. Carlisle was protesting most vigorously and effectively against the whole policy of contraction. He at that time called attention to Secretary McCulloch's policy of contraction, when he began to re tire and cancel legal tender notes at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month, saying that this policy "caused such consternation in business circles that congress was forced to intervene at once and arrest the process by the passage of a joint resolution."

Now, what was the occasion of Congressman Carlisle's vigorous denunciation of the policy of the national banks -the policy which Secretary Carlisle, in order to hold his office, now pre nds to favor? Congress had under discussion a bill to fund the public debt in 3 per cent bonds, and compelling the national banks to facilitate this result Naturally, such legislation was distasteful to the banks, since the bulk of the government bonds were in their posses sion, and they took measures to resist it. By contracting the currency they precipitated a financial crisis which would have been very disastrous if the treasury and some of the Canadian banks and not come to the rescue of the public.

At that time the population of the country was estimated at 50,000,000, and by contracting the currency to the extent of only \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000 the banks were enabled to create a disturbance serious enough to call forth from Mr. Carlisle the vigorous and pariotic utterances which Senator Vest embodied in his speech. The country was extremely prosperous at that but the withdrawal of only \$19. from circulation produced a crisis that almost amounted to a finan-

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION cial crash. It was an object lesson which Mr. Carlisle used with telling efwhich Mr. Carlisle used with telling effect. He declared that the power which the national banks already possessed of contracting the currency at will "is an engine of destruction standing in the narrowest part of the way to permanent industrial and commercial prosperity; for there can be no prosperity anywhere in the midst of sudden and enormous contractions of the currency; nor will prudent and experienced business men embark in large and expensive enterprises when the power to make such contraction is held by private and interested parties who acknowledge no restraints except public sentiment and their own views of the public welfare." This is not all-in fact, it is only a brief quotation from the extract that Senator Vest embodies-but it shows one thing very clearly. It shows that if Congressman Carlisle was a democrat. Secretary Carlisle is anything but a democrat. It shows moreover that if Secretary Carlisle is a democrat, Congressman Carlisle knew nothing what

ever about democratic principles. For the secretary, whether in respons to his own radically changed views or in obedience to Mr. Cleveland, who is following the lead of the money power and the national banks, has turned his back on the doctrines that he considered democratic a few years ago, and that the people consider democratic now, He is not only in favor of the contraction of the currency to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, but is eager to place the entire control of the currency in the hands of the national banks.

More than this, without waiting for law authorizing him to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes, he is violating an existing law by hoarding them in the treasury. In this way he has already contracted the currency of the country during the last twelve months to the extent of \$147,000,000. The banks themselves have also been busily engaged in the work of contraction. So that we now have the spectacle of Secretary Carlisle out-Heroding Herod in doing the very thing which he stigmatized as a crime in 1881.

Our Foreign Population.

According to the figures of the eleventh census, our foreign born popu-

lation is distributed as follows: Foreign-born State. Maine..... New Hampshire.... Vermont.... Connecticut..... entucky ...

Total.. ..... 9,249,547 14.77 These statistics show how absurd it is for some agitators to contend that the country is in danger of coming under the domination of the foreign element.

It will be seen that in Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi we have less than 1 per cent of foreigners. There is certainly no danger in those

Yet, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts in recent magazine article declares that in thirteeen states the foreign born are a

majority. Mr. Crafts should name these states. They are not put down in the census table given above, where the very highest foreign percentage is 44.58 in the

state of North Dakota. In no state in the union do the natural ized males of voting age outnumber the

native voters. And now comes another interesting oint. Immigration is falling off, and will never again reach the high water mark of former years. In the future Africa and South America will draw millions of the surplus population of Europe. The tide is already turning in those directions, and it is not likely that t will ever again come to our shores. So it is about time for our demagogues to quit their foolish talk about foreign domination in America. There is noth-

ing in it.

Suggestions to a Contemporary. We were under the impression that The New York World thought it had gained a victory when Mr. Cleveland issued a call for public subscriptions to the loan instead of making the private dieker, that had been contemplated, with the Morgan syndicate. But it seems we were premature in our congratulations, for we find in The World of

Saturday the following remarks: There is still time to change the bond call so as to make of this a popular loan. What the people want is, not to bid in competi-tion with expert bankers, but to subscribe for the bonds at a fixed price. Why not give them the chance? If the secretary of the treasury has authority to fix upon 104% as the price of bonds to a secret syndicate, he certainly has authority to fix upon a higher and fairer price for the people. At a fixed and definite price they would sub-scribe freely. They will not bid in the dark against the banks and syndicates. Instead of recognizing the "right" of this Wall street ring to corner gold and discourage small investors it should be just the re-

verse. It is the duty of the president to rule out the ring completely and finally. We observe, too, that while The World is fighting one syndicate it is busily engaged in trying to form another-a fact that leads us to remark that the point of view has a remarkable influence in forming opinions. The World has one

point of view, the old syndicate crowd another. The people are averse to any increase of the public debt through any syndicate, whether Mr. Morgan's or The World's. They are opposed to bond issues at any price, whether that price is fixed by the Morgan syndicate, or The World, or the government-or whether it is an upset price or a knock-down

price. The World does not seem to see this, and it is engaged in an absurd scheme to show that savings banks, trust companies and speculators like Russell Sage will invest in government bonds if they can get them at a price that will give them a profit. If The World doesn't perceive that those who have said they will join its syndicate are not doing so through any motives of patriotism or through any regard for the welfare of the people, the editor is blind indeed.

It is very queer that a newspaper like The World should believe or even pre tend to believe that the people would rather see the bonds go to this or that combination of banks and moneyed institutions. The people are opposed to bond ssues in time of peace and when there s plenty of money on hand. They are trenuously opposed to the unnecessary and unjustifiable bond issues that have been made by the Cleveland administration. They are opposed to "popular loans as well as to syndicate loans, for they see in the whole miserable business nothing but a scheme to place them more completely at the mercy of the money power.

They realize that no matter bought the bonds at first the banks would get them at last. That has been the history of all bond issues. The World is following a will-o'-the-wisp in this business. What it has done at considerable expense, Mr. Morgan had already done at comparatively small expense. The result in each case is the formation of a syndicate to take the bonds.

When our contemporary realizes the fact that the people are utterly opposed to this method of robbing them, no matter by what agency the bonds are taken, it will then perceive how absurd and how futile are its efforts to popularize official brigandage.

Ingersoll and a New Church. In his lecture on Lincoln at Kalamazoo the other night Colonel Bob Ingersoll spoke of his visit to the People's church and said:

It is the grandest thing in your state, if not in the whole United States. If there were a similar church near my home would join it, if its members would perm a similar church near my home I

This remarkable statement created quite a stir, and at the close of the lecture a number of the colonel's friends asked him if he was in earnest. He is reported to have replied that he was very much in earnest, and if given the opportunity of joining such a church he would gladly seize it.

The People's church with which Ingersoll is said to be so well pleased is built more like a home than an ordinary church. It has reception rooms for so cial gatherings, libraries, rooms for study, a dining room and a kitchen. It is undenominational and has no creed. The members of the church see in the lecturer's words an answer to the prayers recently offered for his conversion by thousands of Christian En-

It strikes us that the story is rather doubtful, but if Colonel Ingersoll feels like joining a so-called undenominational church with no creed, but with a lot of clubrooms, dining rooms, libraries, etc., we do not see how that fact can furnish any foundation for the belief that he has been converted. The People's church seems to be a social club.

An Innocent Abroad.

A writer who conducts a column of gossip in The New York Press gets off the following:

I have read much about the probable results of the Atlanta exposition, and find that the weight of opinion is on the side of increased immigration. It seems to be about the only good expected, and even now is being discounted. I would not advise a man to go to Georgia to become a farmer Most of the land in the state is so poor that a bird won't fly over it, and that which is fertile is not for immigrants. Georgia. Virginia and South Carolina, is a

mighty good state to leave. This young man should take a trip through Georgia or read up a little. If he will take the trouble to read the letters written by northern residents in Georgia to the magazines and the newspapers he will find that there is a steady stream of immigration coming into our state, and he will moreover find that these settlers from the north and west

become permanent citizens. These colonists do not complain that the soil is unproductive. On the contrary they boast that they can raise two or three crops a year here, and they say that the mild climate and other natural advantages make life far easier. more comfortable and less expensive

than in the north. For years past the newspapers have been filled with this testimony from northern settlers, and nobody who is acquainted with the facts seems to feel that Georgia is a good state to leave. Immigration will, of course, be in creased by the exposition. This will be the natural result of advertising our resources to the outside world. We are perfectly willing to let the statement in The Press be answered by the northerners and foreigners who have lived a year or two in this region.

Von Moltke on England. The young emperor of Germany would be much better off if he had Von Moltke at his side to give him the benefit of his

wise counsels. It is said that the old general pro cured accurate surveys of every country with which it was possible that Ger-

many might go to war. When the father of the present emperor went to him and suggested the probability of a war with England Von Moltke at once referred him to the "upper drawer, right hand side of his desk," where elaborate charts of the English

coast were stored. The emperor studied the plans and said that there seemed to be several places where an invading army could

soldier, "there are nine ways of getting into England, but not one way of getting out.'

William took the hint and there was no war. The present ruler of Germany should consider this view of the situation. He cannot possibly land forces in south Africa in the face of the British fleet and he cannot invade England, unless the other European powers stand by him.

Some of these points apply to Venezuelan business. The United States cannot land troops in Venezuela. She cannot invade England, nor can the latter country invade our territory and make anything by it.

The countries talking about war all have too much to lose and too little to gain. This view is bound to impress their rulers, and the war cloud will soon blow over. Arbitration is the thing.

A Northern Tribute to Lee. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, in the February number, will begin a series of articles on General Robert E. Lee and his ancestors, written by Mrs. Judge Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

The publishers announce that this series will probably be "the literary effort of 1896," and they go on to say: The south-the north, welded together in national pride, do as a whole people center their affection in the memory of the south's

There is no American, living or dead north or south, who stood nearer the hearts of the people, or whose memory is held with more sacred affection, than General Robert E. Lee. All on this side of the wiped-out but never-to-be-forgotten "line" feel that they know him; but there is still much of his history and that of his family and his ancestors that has never yet bee

The articles will be handsomely illustrated and will take in the history of the Lee family from the earliest colonial times down to the present day.

No southerner could use more enthusiastic and reverential language than this well-known northern magazine uses in referring to General Lee. The sentences which we have quoted are almost epoch-making in their significance. They could not have been uttered by a north ern periodical ten years ago.

The newspapers were the pioneers in this work of reconciliation and the revival of national feeling. The northern newspapers are all the time paying tributes to our great leaders, and their southern contemporaries are printing numerous appreciative articles about Lincoln, Grant and other northern he roes.

Fortunately, this new national sentiment is real. It is in every heart and on every lip. The Lee articles in The Popular Monthly will not only be sought for in the south, they will be read with avidity in the north, and the portrait of Lee will be treasured in many a northern household.

In the face of such indications it would be folly for any leader to attempt to revive sectionalism and the old war

The Washington Post says that "Mr Cleveland did not mention names, but it will be noticed that the 'mendacious and sensational' newspaper is squealing vociferously." This leads us to suspect that the aforesaid newspaper is not on The Constitution's exchange list.

It is said that dear Mr. Thurber had to send for a press representative and inform him where he could get Mr. Cleveland's recent letter. Colonel Caffery evidently thought he was deep in a private corre

The Kentucky goldbugs ought to bear in be reversed when the people get a whack at things.

The Washington Post has an article on "The Treatment of the Insane." Judging from the course of political events in that city the article is a very timely one. Some of them ought to be clubbed.

It is said that the New York chamber of commerce has organized a commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The chamber ought to oust congress and set up a legislative factory on its own

This country is borrowing money to carry on peace and Spain is borrowing to carry on war. Spain has much the better excuse.

Banker Morgan appears to be lying low and saying nothing. He has placed a tar baby by the bond well, and is waiting to see what will happen.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. It is now stated that M. Andre, of Stock-

who intends to make an attempt to holm, who intends to make an attempt t reach the north pole by means of a balloon has decided that it shall be constructed Paris. Dr. Ekholm, who is to form one of venturous party, has arrived in that capital for the purpose of choosing a firm capital for the purpose of choosing a firm with whom to make the contract. The balloon will have a cube of 4,500 meters, and will support a car capable of carrying three persons. The order for the slik has been placed with a Lyons firm, who claim that they will be able to manufacture a material perfectly impermeable. The balloon is to be finished by May 11, 1836, when it will first be transported to Gothenburg and then to a small island in the Spitzbergen group, whence the expedition starts. According to Dr. Ekholm's calculations they will remain fifteen days in the air without touching the ground, and will in that space of time traverse a distance of 5,000 kilometers.

New York city is to have an electrica exposition, commencing on May 4th next and continuing until June 1st. .The expos tion is to be held under the auspices of the National Electric Light Association, in connection with its nineteenth convention and promises to be the largest and mosi interesting display of electrical apparatus of interesting display of electrical apparatus of all kinds ever made in this country. The exposition will be held in the great Indus-trial building, which occupies the entire block on Lexington avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Many novel and unique features in electrical displays will be introduced in connection with the exposition. There will be given a series of popular and practical lectures on electrical subjects by eminent scientists, also after-noon and evening concerts by famous mili-tary bands, and special spectacular effects; all of which will be open to the general public.

In the tabulations of the census of New York city unusual peculiarities appear They show that there are 10.942 more fe They show that there are 16.942 more females than males in the city, the totals being \$20,059 males, against \$31,001 females. Between the ages of twenty and twenty-five there are \$6,000 men and 120,745 women. Women live longer than men, evidently. To the 569 males more than eighty-five years old there are 909 females. There are 2,907 men who do not know how old they are, while 1,154 women are ignorant of their age. For each square mile of territory there are 45,888 souls housed. The number of inhabited houses is \$7,291. The population liv-

The vital statistics of Egypt are full of matter for reflection. In the first place, the rate of increase can be paralleled in no European country at any period since rec-ords have been kept. It represented 1.79 per cent in the year 1894—births reaching per cent in the year 1894—births reaching nearly forty-two per thousand, while deaths only reached twenty-four per thousand. If there be any fraud in the return it must go to diminish the asserted increase, not to enlarge it, for the motive would be to evade conscription. A death rate of only twenty-four per thousand in a country which ignores sanitation is startling; but the wonder grows immeasurably when the statistics show that in Alexandria and Cairo, where laws of health are anforced as strictly as may be, deaths represent 88 per cent of births, while in the rural districts they are but 54 per cent. In 1894 the population of Egypt below the Second Cataract was estimated at 8,000,000; the census of 1882 showed 6,469,710. A rise of a million and a half in twelve years!

### STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

HENRY.—The appointment of Judge Henry to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Turnbull's resignation was made last night, and the news will be pleasing to that gentleman's many friends over the state. Everybody who knows him likes him, and as a lawyer he stands in the front rank. The other applicants are also able attoras a lawyer he stands in the front rank The other applicants are also able attor neys and any one would have filled the plac well. However, only one could be success well. However, only one could be success ful, and The Tribune joins in the con gratulations to the popular and capable gentieman who now graces the beach of the Rome circuit. We predict for him a fine record.—Rome Tribune.

HANSON.—A report is in circulation that Major J. F. Hanson will run for governor of Georgia on the republican ticket next time. Major Hanson is a nice gentleman and a good business man. He has not been in accord with the dominant demoratic sentiment in this state for a long time, but his friends take no stock in this report about his heading the republican ticket for governor. They say the talk is all idle gossip.—Columbus Herald. CARTER.-Advices from Washington announce the appointment of Captain O. M. CARTER.—Advices from Washington au-nounce the appointment of Captain O. M. Carter, United States engineer corps, to the position of aid-de-camp to the com-manding general of the army. A deserved compliment to a good man. The Gazette heartily congratulates Captain Carter on his promotion.—Darien Gazette.

HAMMOND.-Colonel Hammond, of Thom as, is making a rattling swift race for congress in the goldbug organs outside the second district.—Albany Herald.

THE BOND BUSINESS.

Sparta Ishmaelite: It is the duty of con gress to declare at once, by resolution or otherwise, against the sale of bonds in time of peace. If the president should then dare to continue the policy of robbing the people, to gold-line the nests of the bond people, to gold-line the nests of the bond ring, the proper legal steps should be taken to remove him from office. Even the most to remove him from office. Even the most timid could not object to such a policy as that. In the opinion of The Ishmaelite, the president's sins of commission against law and popular rights are already grievous enough to justify his impeachment. The people have no hope for deliverance from this common enemy except in the courage and faithfulness of congress. Will it be true to them?

Albany Herald: In its vigorous war on the Wall street combination which has the country at its mercy under the Cleveland administration the New York World has nearly reached the point in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It has reached the point of declaring that it would be better for the people if the country were placed on a silver basis than to have the present financial system continued with the country on a gold basis.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

Says The Sparta Ishmaelite: "In the columns of the gold organs, the man who will not tell a lie by declaring the financial condition of the country to be good, and getting better every day, is called a croaker.

The wide-awake poet of The Columbu Sunday Herald sings: "Advertise early, advertise late,
For if you don't, for business you'll wait—
You'll wait till you're tired, your clerks'll get fired, The sheriff'll come in and settle your fate."

The Monroe Advertiser thinks the Columbus Enquirer is firm in the belief that Hon

The Griffin News says that Cuba will probably be free in time to recognize the United States as a belligerent in case of a war with England.

Editor McIntosh continues his efforts in behalf of hog, hominy and hay, and a financial system that will encourage their energy of production.

The Hustler of Rome observes that dur ing all of this war talk Lord Beresford continues to "saw wood."

The Tifton Gazette has a brilliant corps of county correspondents. It covers the local field fully.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE. A Card from Mrs. Felton.

Near Cartersville, Ga., January 13, 1896.— Editor Constitution: I read the article of tution) paper, where some writer in a Philadelphia newspaper has claimed for me the "brains" of the board of wo managers of the Cotton States and Inter national exposition.

As no name was set down, for this Phila-delphia paper and the authorship of the reported article was left in doubt, I beg permission to say, I never heard of the Philadelphia paper, the article itstlf or its author until I was publicly notified in terday's Constitution, I thank Mrs Ohl for any and all complime me at any time or place, but I desire to evade the "wrath of forty women," she tells your readers has resulted from the aforesaid publication in an unknown (to me) Philadelphia paper. I desire als to go on record here in testimony to the very high regard I entertain for our board of woman managers and to include the great appreciation I have always felt for the members of the Cotton States and In-ternational exposition, in its entirety. I do not think the world holds a superior corps of workers, more courteous, zealous self-sacrificing, generous and patriotic. I raises one's general estimate of mankind to find such a noble organization as the Cotton States and International exposition has shown itself to be in these latter days. With great respect, MRS. W. H. FELTON.

About That Head Music.

Columbus, Ga., January 13.—Editor Constitution: If agreeable to you please say in answer to Mr. Thomas J. Thurmond, of Petra, S. C., who "has musical wheels in his head," that pathologists teach us that the subjective noises in the ear and and Mr. Thurmond's case comes under this head—are caused by some irritation of the auditory nerve, and in his case possibly from some catarrhal trouble, notwith-standing he "has none of the symptoms of that disease." People thus affected com-plain of various subjective sounds. The most common are a noise similar to that of the roaring of a waterfall, to that of boiling water, the humming of a swarm of bees or of a shell held close to the ear, the sensation of ringing bells, metallic tinkling, the chirping of crickets and birds, the barking of dogs, grinding of scissors, breaking of glass, the sound of a trumpet, the sound of a high pitched violin, chaotic musical tones, pistol shots, etc., etc. Intratympanic noises, which are objectively perceptible to the patient and to the examiner, are also sometimes met with common are a noise similar to that of the he examiner, are also sometimes met with the examiner, are also sometimes met with the the the experienced aurist. Fabricius ab Aquapendente is said to have possessed the power of voluntarily producing a snappy or cracking noise in both ears at the same time, and Johannes Muller could produce

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Little Comforter. shall not rail at fortune or at fate hear a footstep pattering to the gate That closes on the night.

Each pathway shall be sweet The sad storms rimmed with rainbows where the paths of angels meet!

I shall not rail at fortune or at fate While under Love's own skies My little queen walks where the roses

To read the stars that stream On bright, celestial meadows where angels sing and dream! shall not rail at fortune or at fate

And wins me with her eyes.

For in those eves I seem

wait

While still I feel the beat Of her glad heart, and in life's twilight late Her rosy lips and sweet Lovely as still thou art,

Rest on my heart, sweetheart! Till God's white angel smiling kiss lips and lives apart! -Frank L. Stanton, With its accustomed enterprise The Times-Advertiser solicited a poem from Thomas Bailey Aldrich while that gentle man was sojourning in Brunswick recent ly. Mr. Aldrich's poetry "comes high"-

cerned. The following is Mr. Austin's first work

to use a trade expression; but our sea

side contemporary spares no expense

where the interests of its readers are con-

as poet laureate of England: "I suppose we were wrong—were mad men, Still I think at the judgment day, When God sifts the good from the bad men There will be something more to say. 'We were wrong, but we are not half

And as one of the baffled band, would rather have had that foray Than the crushings of all the Rand." But alas! alas! Our own sweet singe of Michigan could reel off stanzas as good

as that all day long, and then take in

the theater in the evening! The bicycle poem is being Every other poet in the country has experimented with it until the subject has

"Bike" rhymes to "spike," in fact as well as verse: Surely the poets could not rhyme it worse

A poet declares that "the feet of angels all on flowers.' Not down this way, for just at this season you'd have to break ice in order to get enough green mint to make a julep.

A Billville Jingle. There's joy down here in Georgia when the cotton's sellin' high An' the juicy cane is grindin' in the

When the foam is on the snowflake an the bead is on the rye An' the moonlight streams in splendo on the "still."

"Joy! Joy! Joy!"

Don't you hear the echoes ring? If you can't dance to the fiddle You can sing-you can sing! There's joy down here in Georgia when the fires are blazin' bright An' the stars are lookin' crispy east an'

west: When you listen to the stories of the old folks, told at night, An' "sashay" to the one you love the best!

"Joy! Joy! Joy!" Don't you hear the echoes ring? If you can't dance to the fiddle You can sing-you can sing!

Just think of it-there is a "poem" go ing the rounds beginning-'There are husbands who are pretty. And husbands who are witty, And husbands staying out

night," etc. And for a dozen months or more it has appeared over the name of Thomas Bailey Aldrich! Some wag must have done that and if Mr. Aldrich can find him any court will award him damages.

A correspondent wants to know "when will Atlanta have another exposition?" Oh, next year, perhaps, if nothing hap

pens! PRAYER SERVICES THIS WEEK. A Very Attractive Meeting Arranged

for This Afternoon. On account of the deep and wide interest manifested in the week of prayer services, it has been decided to cont the meetings during the present week. The services yesterday afternoon were conducted by Dr. T. P. Cleveland, the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church. The topic discussed was "Prayer." Ex-

Fovernor William J. Northen was pre-

nd took a part in the services.

talks were also made by several of the pastors of the city.
Services will be held this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. No leader has been chosen and the service will be in the hands of the congregation. These meetings are open to all, and Christians especially are given a very urgent in-

KIDNAPING THE CHARGE.

Charles Baer Under Arrest for Steal ing Miss Daily. Charles Baer, the young man accused of carrying away the daughter of Mrs. Daily, of 234 Chappell street, was ar-rested yesterday morning on a charge of kidnaping. He is accused of kidnaping Miss Daily one night last week.

Baer is the son of the well known stock man of West Atlanta. He is a married man and is well known in the city. He denies having anything to do with the disappearance of Miss Daily and says that he will be able to so prove at the

a scheme to extort money and that he will prove some unpleasant things about his accusers at his trial. He says that he knows the young lady in question and that others know her, too, She had not been found late yesterday afternoon. Baer states that he knows nothing of her where-abouts.

WAS IN MACON.

S. B. Bloomfield Seen in That City by Dr. Hopkins.

No news of the whereabouts of S. B. Bloomfield has been received in the city except that he was seen in Macon the day after his disappearance from Atlanta.
Dr. Hopkins called on Mr. W. E. Hayne yesterday morning and told him about seeing and talking with Bloomfield in con on New Year's day. He says that omfield was despondent and apparently deep trouble He gave no account of deep trouble He gave no account

SOME AFFAIRS OF STATE

Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta, and Judge W. C. Adamson, of Carroll, will represent the state as prosecuting attorneys in the cases against the convict lessees. Governor Atkinson has tendered the position of counsel to these gentlemen and

they have accepted the responsibility. This means, of course, that Attorney General Terrell will sit with the governor in the high court. This is according to all precedent and it is as it should be, for the attorney general is the governor's legal adviser and in this hearing the governor will be called upon to decide both law and

The exact date of the high court has not been fixed. It will be held, however, early in February. The date will be definitely fixed after the wishes of the state's coun-

sel are known.

The appointments made by Governor Atkinson will be generally applauded. The eminent fitness of Colonel Hammond for any responsibility is everywhere recogniz-ed, and in a hearing in which the penitentiary lease is brought into question he is pre-eminently the man, as he was attorney pre-eminently the man, as he was attorney general of the state at the time the lease was made. Judge Adamson is one of the best lawyers of western Georgia. He prac-tices especially on the Coweta circuit, but is very well known here in Atlanta and throughout the state. With Colonel Hammond and Judge Adamson as state's coun-sel it is certain that the full facts concerning the treatment of convicts and the practical operations of the lease system will be brought out.

Service will be made directly upon Julius L. Brown as president of penitentiary company number one, to W. B. Lowe as president of number two and to J. W. Engpresident of number two and to lish as president of number three, and to the individual lessees in charge of the sevthe individual lessees in charge va-eral camps under these companies. Copies of the reports of the senate and house penitentiary committees will be attached to the rule which the governor serves on each who will be commanded to appear the governor on the day determined upon, "to answer said charges and to show cause, if they can, why the penalties pro-vided by law for such alleged misconduct should not be inflicted."

should not be innicted.

Both of these reports, it will be recalled, contained strictures upon many camps and stated, or intimated, that the penitentiary department was not exercising the strict supervision or compelling the execution of the laws as it should. They were answered by the principal keeper of the penitentlary who denied the charges against the de-partment, pointed out some interesting discrepancies in the two reports by which in a number of instances one contradicted the other, claimed that the fault was in the imited powers given the depart er than in the enforcement of the laws that exist and courted an investigation. The light of investigation is to be thrown on the department on the department as well as on the

The senate report says camp 3 in Worth county is well located, but not properly heated; camp 2, in Worth county, is reported in good condition; the Mineola camp is condemned because the whites and blacks are compelled to sleep in the same building; Smithsonia and Heardmont are reported in excellent condition; at Chattahoochee the only criticism made is that the bunks are too narrow; Camp Bartow is criticized because convicts have but one suit of clothes and insufficient foot coversuit of clothes and insumment loss on-ing; Camp Echo is reported in good con-dition, as is Camp Adrian, At Cole City and Crawfish Springs the committee found and Crawfish Springs the committee the health of convicts good, but come ed the method of punishment know ed the method of punishment known as "ducking." The camps in Chariton Maxwell, Smith and Hendrix—are commended. Alexanderville is strongly condemned in the senate report, both in regard to condition there and to the feeding of the condition there and to the feeding of the condition there and to the feeding of the condition there are the conditions of the condition of the condit victs. The summing up of Chairma ford speaks of "the shameful tre and management of the convicts" and re-fers to "such neglect of duty on the part of those charged to see that the rules and regulations governing the state convicts are enforced," which the committee re-fers to as "wholly inexcusable."

The house committee reported that it found insufficient buildings at Alexander ville, Echo, Rising Fawn, the camps it Mineola, Maxwell and Toledo and Alexanderville comes in for a Worth, Min strong arraignment here also. In Worth the convicts are said to be insufficiently says it found the convicts not haif fed or clothed. "This camp is in the very worst condition possible," says the report. "The convicts are actually being starved and have not sufficient clothing; and in addition to being starved they are treated with great cruelty." The system of purishment is pronounced "the most brutal ever inflicted by one human being upon another." The "ducking" system is then described. The house report concludes with the statement that with few exceptions all the camps are in bad condition. and the convicts are not well treated.

These reports will form the basis of Feb ruary's hearing. Of course this will, how-ever, only open up the question and it is expected that there will be some highly interesting developments as the hearing progresses. It will certainly be one that will attract the attention of the entire state.

Judge Johnson is up to his ears in work these days. That is no great novelty to the head of the pension department, for he has been busy for months preparing for that which he has in hand now—the payment of the pensions under the indigent pension act. The paying off of these claims is going on rapidly. Most of these are paid through statehouse officers who act as agents. Judge Johnson has a lot of these and so have Colonel Candler, Captain Wright, Colonel Hardeman, Captain Furlow, Major Calloway and others. About eighty of Fulton county's pensioners have been paid.

There is a new candidate for the E solicitorship. The commission of Judge W.
H. Felton was sent to Macon yesterday and the appointment of a solicitor will fol low in a few days. The new man is Mr. A. W. Lane, a popular young attorner of Macon. This makes the list of applicants four, the others being Messrs. Nottingham and Grace, of Macon, and Smith, of Knox-

At the Turn of the Road. From The Albany, Ga., Herald. President Cleveland has reached the point where he finds it necessary to the to a question of personal privilege, as

it were, and explain. A Dedication to W. A. B. The tangled threads of life's vast indecision, The ever-changing scenes that fill the

Have brought a wondrous clearness to your vision, And matchless kindness to your voice

and face. Yet all unconscious of the scenes that may await you, And faith that knows no mocking fear of

doubt, You grasp these silent forces as they meet you, And straighten all the "tangles out" heaven-born type of magic seems to

thrill you, eneficent its rays fall from above, And pent up, in your heart of hearts, and hidden, Are volumes sanctified to "human love

its altars are all white and clear Tis clear and opal-like and full of glors.

JOSEPHINE HAMMOND

PEACI The First Meeting

Board

NEW MEMBE

Messrs. Beaupr Their

THEY LISTENED.

he Session Wa New C George E, Jo J. C. A. Bran Mayor Porter nglish, Capta Mr H. C. St Beauprie.

This board held a peaceful urbance of any cioners, W. R. Beauprie, ers' room an regular meeting

The new comm old members and if it was an ev them. Mr. Beau rive. He stepped ment before Ch for order and wa Chief Connolly to the head of him to Chairman sioners shoo

things to each

seats. Just as the gavel rapped Mr with a bow of re sioners he began and hat, taking eigar in his mout curled and rolle the white-winged over the meeting Peace reigned.

The record votes first meeting of first meeting of sion and the mer as if all were questions arose things under the missioners were vand the strictest propriety were ob the meeting that uncertainty o the uncertainty Many things ers. Statistical r were gone over might get a first workings of the no general intere the new members of the departmen

Some When the board Councilman Mad ward member, as the war horse of Glain and other room. All were in The first matter which has been

The first matter which has been concerning. Detecharged by Olive offered to accept tective offered to sum of \$5. Crew. prosecute the case was completely were unanimously a case against A case against over until the ne

groes from enter of certain depot position. The pa structions of his charges will do tried. He is no The Gra The case of ex-was perhaps the acted on in point ecently disn faming. He was hotel playing a charged from the mous vote, the country that he had transport to the had tra important rules of Yesterday he as a member of the ted a petition a would conduct he strictest rules reinstated. Con reinstated. Com
a speech in favor
of Grant. Mayor
to precedent and
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any other comm Captain Brothe natter go over for Mr. Stockdell booard by announ or two to say al at the petition all about. Whe harged for gar dismissing a goo insignificant litt The matter

ird's attentio

the department within a certain The Annual and officers, Chief Contains Manley, Jer were read and e detail. The report and the substance and the substance The Constitution Connolly recomm police force; the station in the we station in the we station in the we purchase of the purchase of the increase of the increase of the increase of grapher, an increase of the in The Ann signal outfit not quarters. The G

very low Not E Chief Connolly there might be there might be stive department adapted for detectantion to the fitself elected the department, relief Chief Wright. work of his mer the workings in papers several The case of (

How the City Has Grown.

How the City Has Grown.

Showing the necessity for new carriers, Superintendent Maddox went on to say that the city had grown considerably since the first of last January. A large strip of territory had been added between Inman Park and the DeKalb county line. Besides this, vacant houses were rapidly filling up with tenants.

"For example," he continued, "there were seventy-five vacant houses along the route of one of the letter carriers last year. Since that time several new buildings have been put up, and yet only fifteen vacancies are reported this year. What is true of this route is also true, in a measure, of all the other routes in the city."

Mr. Meddox stated that Dr. Work bed.

PUT UNDER \$100 BOND.

JOHN WILEY, A WELL-KNOWN

WHITE MAN, BOUND OVER

He Was Charged by Detective Looney

with Burglary and Was Sent to

Jail by Justice Foute.

John Wiley, a well known white man

abuot thirty-five years old, was bound over and sent to jail yesterday upon a

ive Looney, who appeared as prosecutor in the case. Wiley was arrested on Pied-

mont avenue one night last week by a

member of the police force.

When arrested he had a silver p'tcher,

which several young men claim to have

seen him take from the hands of another

and the other man, it is claimed, were

entered the house escaped, but Wiley was

Young Mr. Winburn, who was stand-

years a railroader with the Western and

Atlantic railroad. He was a conductor for a while. The evidence against him

CHARGED WITH WIFE BEATING

George Thrasher Was Arraigned on

That Charge Yesterday.

A warrant was issued against Thrasher

yesterday in Judge Orr's court, and he was placed under arrest. Thrasher and

his wife have many trials and tribulations

with each other at home, if all reports are true, and Thrasher's prosecution by

his better half is not at all a surprise

THANKS OUR CHIEF.

Many Words of Commendation for Our

Fire Chief.

Cap Joyner made many friends among the people who exhibited in the fire department building at the exposition. He has received many letters of thanks from those with whom he came in contact.

He yesterday received the following let-ter from one of the leading firms of the

LOST AN ARM

And at the Same Time Had a Foot

Crushed. Jim Mousan, who was an employe at the

old waterworks plant for several years as

a helper about the engine and filters, was severely hurt yesterday at the Morgan cotton mills on the Chattahoochee river.

Mousan has been working with the plant since the erection began, some three or

four months, and was in charge of placing the machinery. In moving one of the heavy boilers it appears that it fell catching Mr. Mousan's

left arm under it. The weight of the boiler and the force of the fall combined was enough to crush the hand and arm

Mittie Thrasher, his wife.

warrant was sworn out by Detect-

charge of larceny.

carried to jail.

vernor's legal

the governor

Board Harmonious.

Messrs. Beauprie and Stockdell Begin

The Session Was Mainly Devoted To

Making Things Pleasant for the

Mayor Porter King, Captain J. W.

English, Captain W. H. Brotherton

Mr H. C. Stockdell, Mr. W. R.

This board of police commissioners

turbance of any kind the two new police

w. R. Beauprie, walked into the commis-

sioners' room and took their seats at the regular meeting of that body yesterday

welcomed, but they shook hands with the

and members and took their seats just as

w it was an every-day occurrence with

them. Mr. Beauprie was the first to ar-

rive. He stepped in the door just a mo-

ment before Chairman Johnson rapped

for order and was greeted with handclaps.

Chief Connolly escorted Mr. Beauprie

to the head of the table and introduced

him to Chairman Johnson. The two com-

nissioners shook hands and said nice

things to each other and resumed their

seats. Just as the chairman's blue ribboned gavel rapped Mr. Stockdell came in and with a bow of recognition to the commissioners he began to remove his overcoat

and hat, taking his seat leisurely with a

cigar in his mouth, the smoke from which

Peace reigned. There were no sides and no record votes. Harmony controlled the first meeting of the reorganized commis-

sion and the members talked over matters as if all were of one mind. No knotty questions arose to indicate the drift of

things under the new regime. The com

missioners were very polite to each other and the strictest rules of parliamentary

propriety were observed. It was said after the meeting that it was a calm before the

coming storm, but the prediction savors of

Many things were done for the benefit and information of the new commission-

ers. Statistical reports and dreary details were gone over that the new members might get a first idea and insight into the

workings of the department. Questions of

no general interest were dwelt upon and the new members were shown every detail of the department possible.

Some Visitors There.

meeting.

The first matter acted on was a case

which has been pending for some time concerning Detective Wiggins. He was charged by Oliver J. Crews with having

of certain depot entrances during the exposition. The patrolman acted under in-structions of his superior officers and the

charges will doubtless be dismissed when tried. He is not under suspension.

The Grant Case Again.

The case of ex-Patrolman Thomas Grant was perhaps the most interesting matter acted on in point of discussion. Grant was

recently dismissed from the force for gaming. He was arrested in a room at a hotel playing a game of cards and dis-

charged from the police force by a unani-mous vote, the commissioners announcing that he had transgressed one of the most

Testerday he asked for reinstatement as a member of the police force. He submitted a petition and an affidavit that he would conduct himself according to the strictest rules of propriety in future if reinstated. Commissioner Branan made

relastated. Commissioner Branan made a speech in favor of granting the petition of Grant. Mayor King said that in justice to precedent and the rules of the depart-ment he could not vote for reinstatement,

not desiring to prejudice the minds of any other commissioner, however. Captain Brotherton suggested that the

matter go over for a meeting. Mr. Branan moved that the ex-patrolman be reinstated. Mr. Stockdell began his career in the board by announcing that he had a word or two to say about the case. He looked at the petition and inquired what it was all about. When told that Grant was discharged for camping Mr. Stockdell said:

charged for gaming Mr. Stockdell said:
"I think the board made a mistake in dismissing a good man for engaging in an insignificant little game of cards."

nsignificant little game of cards."

The matter was disposed of by the board's attention being called to a rule of the description reinstatements

the department preventing reinstatements within a certain period.

The Annual Reports Read.

The Annual Reports Read.

The annual and monthly reports of the officers, Chief Connolly, Chief Wright, Captains Manley, Jennings, Joiner and Jordan, were read and explained to the board in detail. The reports were mostly statistical and the substance of each was printed in The Constitution several days ago. Chief Connolly recommends the increase of the police force; the building of a sub-police station in the western part of the city; the purchase of the electrical apparatus in use at the exposition grounds police station;

important rules of the department.

to accept a bribe, in that the de-offered to release Crews for the

over the meeting throughout."

the uncertainty of the future.

urled and rolled upward as gently as ne white-winged dove of peace hovered

ssioners, Messrs, H. C. Stockdell and

held a peaceful session yesterday.

New Commissioners.

George E. Johnson, chairman.

J. C. A. Branan, secretary.

Their New Duties

both law and court has not however, early be definitely state's coun-

Hammond for time the lease n is one of the orgia. He prach Colonel Ham-as state's coun-full facts conconvicts and the

W. B. Lowe as arge of the sev ill be attached to o appear before leged misconduc

nany camps and teising the strict were answere contradicted the fault was in the an investigation.
n is to be thrown
well as on the

camp 3 in Worth but not properly th county, is re-the Mineola camp the whites and sleep in the same ondition; at Chatv; Camp Bartow is cts have but on ficient foot cover-orted in good con-fan. At Cole City e committee found ood, but condemn-shment known as in regard to con-feeding of the conof Chairman San-nameful treatment the state convicts

ings at Alexander-wn, the camps in all and Toledo and comes in for a e also. In Worth o be insufficiently house committee in the very worst is the report. "The being starved and hing; and in addithey are treated "the most brutal numan being upon "system is then report concludes rse this will, how-question and it is Il be some highly s as the hearing ainly be one that of the entire state.

department, for under the indigent off of these claims at of these are paid ficers who act as has a lot of these Candler, Captain nan, Captain Fur-nd others. About 's pensioners have

date for the Bibb ission of Judge W. Macon yesterday a solicitor will foie new man is Mr.
young attorney of
list of applicants
lessrs. Nottingham
ad Smith, of Knox-

the Road. Herald. has reached the necessary to rise onal privilege, as

W. A. B. life's vast inde-

flash across the

A PEACEFUL START

suspended the officer for ten days and asked the board for directions in the case further than that.

In line with his annual report recommendation Chairman Johnson offered a resolution calling on the council to appropriate sufficient money to allow an increase in the police force. The resolution was adopted. The First Meeting of the New Police

About That Insurance.

The question of station house are insurance brought out a matter of more or less interest to the local insurance men and others. A letter was submitted from the Atlanta Home Insurance Company citing that it was an Atlanta company and by that fact entitled to some of the insurance. Heretofore the Underwiters company, which was recently merged into the Atlanta Home, carried the full \$30,000 policy on the station house. It seems that when the policies expired Chief Connolly divided the insurance, giving half of the amount to companies represented by Mr. Waldo and the remainder to Mr. Harry L. English, the son of Commissioner English.

Mayor King made a motion that the chief be instructed to divide the insurance with other companies in future, giving the Southern Mutual and the Atlanta Home, both local state companies, the preference. He thought it but right that such action be taken in justice to the local taxpayers. Captain English agreed with the suggestion. Captain English moved that the matter be left with Chief Connolly to use his judgment, but \$10,000 expired policies are to be divided between the Southern Mutual and the Atlanta Home, by motion of the board.

To Escort the Bell. About That Insurance. NEW MEMBERS IN THEIR SEATS THEY LISTENED, BUT SAID VERY LITTLE

To Escort the Bell. Chief Connolly was directed to have four men in readiness to accompany the Liberty Bell committee on the return trip of the relic, the patrolmen to act as an escort.

escort.

Captain Jennings submitted a request to the board to allow his exposition police force the sum of \$1,209,60, an amount paid for meals while on duty at the grounds. The force there had no opportunity to come to the city for their meals and they think that the city should pay for them. The matter went over until a future meeting of the board.

Mr. Stockdell scored a unanimous victory by suggesting that in future the board meet at night instead of in the afternoon ing of the board.

Mr. Stockdell scored a unanimous victory by suggesting that in future the board meet at night instead of in the afternoon. The suggestion met with favor and the hour of 7:30 o'clock was fixed as the meeting time.

ing time in future.
What's It About? What's It About?

Colonel W. C. Glenn stated that he had a matter to bring before the board, but not in the presence of the newspaper men. He said that the matter was not of general interest, but that he wanted to present it in secret session. The board discussed the matter of retiring the reporters, finally deciding to do so. The secret session continued for some time. When the meeting adjourned the commissioners left the room one by one and tucked up their coat collars and left the building, carrying their secret with them. All declined to give out a report of the secret session, stating that if was not a matter for the public at present. Through the windows it could be seen that Colonel Glenn was saying some very nice things to the commissioners, because they listened attentively and smiled broad smiles at intervals. The board will probnice things to the commissioners, because they listened attentively and smiled broad smiles at intervals. The board will probably meet in special session when the council makes the annual appropriations.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The Committee May Meet Tomorrow Afternoon.

Next Sunday the mayor of Philadelphia and the Liberty bell committee of the Quaker City council will reach Atlanta to escort the old relic home. The bell is still in the Pennsylvania building at the exposition and the two

policemen who came down with it are yet keeping careful watch over it. Mr. Harralson, chairman of the special committee appointed by Mayor King to carry the bell home, will today call a meeting of that committee for probably tomorrow afternoon. The Atlanta committee has a bank account at its pen point and it is useless to say that the Philadelphian will be cared for every way. At the meet ing of the committee tomorrow sub-com-mittees will be named to receive and care

When the board settled down to business Councilman Maddox, the popular second ward member, and ex-Councilman Welch, the war horse of the fifth; Colonel W. C. Glefin and others occupied seats in the room All were interested spectators in the proceedings. The object of the visit of city until the afternoon of the 21st, when they will start home with the bell, making the run all by daylight. The itinerary of understood that it will go from Atlanta to Macon, where it will have its first night's rest, and then to Savannah the next day. From Savannan the train will go to Charleston by way of Augusta and then home, stopping at Charlotte, Weldon, Raleigh, Danville and Richmond.

sum of \$5. Crews has never appeared to prosecute the case and Detective Wiggins was completely exonerated. The charges were unanimously dismissed. The Atlanta committee of fifteen an pointed two weeks ago by Mayor King will go along with the bell and the committee A case against Patrolman Coker went from Philadelphia.

over until the next meeting of the board. He is charged with having prevented negroes from entering or remaining in front | THE MARKHAM HOUSE ANNEX. The New Building on the Railroad To the matter of granting new carriers as long as the actual population of the city, on Come Down.

Come Down.

The Markham house annex, a building of good appearance fronting on the railroad, is to be torn down.

The building was put up by the Markham house lessees last fall to accommodate the influx of people during the exposition and was full nearly all the time.

The structure was not put up as a permanent one and as soon as the exposition was over the lessees began looking for manent one and as soon as the exposition was over the lessees began looking for an opportunity to dispose of the furniture and the building. The building increased the insurance risk and at the same time represented an investment which was not paying. It was practically useless to the hotel and yet the flooring, doors and windows were of value to a builder.

The furniture was disposed of at a good rate and within a few days a contractor who has purchased the building will begin tearing it down to remove it.

THAT NEW WALL.

The New Committee on Cemetery Will

Get To Work. The cemetery committee of the genera ouncil for '96 will meet this afternoon.

The committee is composed of Mr. Woodward, Mr. Inman and Mr. Tolbert and with the three members of the council Mr. Clayton, the sexton, will meet.

The sexton will show the amount of money he expended last year and the work he accomplished and make a request for

money he expended last year and the work he accomplished and make a request for the year '96. Mr. Clayton will urge the necessity of a new brick wall all around the cemetery like he has built on Gullatt street and will show that the construction of the wall would be economy for the city.

The proposed removal of the negro paupers buried in Oakland will be brought up and the indications are that the committee will adopt a resolution directing the removal of the bodies at the city's expense to the South Side cemetery and the sale of the lots reclaimed.

The Bond Business. The payments for the bonds, if subscribed for by American investors, must lead, first to the withdrawal of gold from circulation, and hoarding it in the treasury, and finally to the hearding of greenback.

The Constitution several days ago. Chief Connolly recommends the increase of the bolice force: the building of a sub-police station in the western part of the city; the purchase of the electrical apparatus in use at the exposition grounds police station; the increase of the salary of his steno-trapher, an increase for the chief of detectives' clerk and others.

By an action of the board the chief of Dolice was authorized to purchase the electrical signal boxes, wires and outfit mentioned, at a cost of \$2,000. The outfit is a splendid one and will replace the old spral outfit now in use at police head-turers. The Gamewell company offered a tery low price on the outfit.

Not Exactly Adapted.

Chief Connolly stated in his report that there might be some members of the detective department who may not be exactly adapted for detective work, but called attain to the fact that the police board itself elected the members of the detective department, relieving him of responsibility. Chief Wright's report commended the workings in detail as outlined in the Dapers several days ago.

The case of Officer W. A. Wright, who was suspended by Chief Connolly for allowing H. W. Rothery to escape from the Drison, was brought up but no action taken. Chief Connolly stated that he had

Postmaster Fox Says That No City in the Country Is Better Served.

MORE CARRIERS ARE NEEDED

The City's Population Has Increased and More Territory Added.

SUPT. MABDOX EXPLAINS THE SITUATION Complaints Against the Service Due to

the Exposition-How the City Is Divided Up. Postmaster Fox has applied for six additional mail carriers to facilitate the distribution of the United States mail. 'The ap-

plication was forwarded to Washingto city yesterday morning. If the postmaster's application is granted it will be a decided relief to the situation and all complaint against the postal ser-

vice will be removed. Dr. Fox has been greatly hampered by the exposition. Additional carriers were furnished by the government for the purpose of carrying mail to and from the exposition grounds, but no extra he'p was given to facilitate the distribution of leters in the city, notwithstanding the hotels and nearly all the private residences in At-

lanta were crowded with visitors. The office is just beginning to recover from th demoralizing influence of the exposition and to resume its normal business. Still the mails are much heavier than they were last January, showing a decided increase in postal receipts. This in-crease is due to the growth of the city in population since the first of last year, and to the extension of the territorial limits of the city. In order to meet the demands of this increase in business six new carriers are needed at the postoffice. statement of the situation has been made to the authorities in Washington city by

Postmaster Fox and the relief will doubtless be forthcoming What Dr. Fox Savs.

"Each day's mail," said Dr. Fox yester-day afternoon, "Is distributed as fast as it arrives, and no city in the United States, according to population, has a better mail service than Atlanta. The man who wrote that letter in Sunday's paper didn't know when he said that other cities of less importance than Atlanta had six mail deliveries a day. With all due respect to that gentleman the statement is not correct. Only four cities in the United States have six deliveries a day, and those are New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. No one who knows anything about the matter would make such a statement, and I feel that whoever the man is that wrote that letter he has done this department a

Postmaster Fox was very indignant over the letter. He declared that he lad made it his business to see that all mails were promptly distributed and despite the small force of carriers this had been done in

every case.
"I am not responsible for the delay of letters in getting here," said the postmas-ter. "They can't be distributed before they get here, and that is certain." The postmaster stated that no complaint had come to him from the business men of Atlanta, and if any dissatisfaction existed it ought to have been expressed to him in person Before the exposition opened Dr. Fox made application for additional carriers, but only enough were given him to cover the exposition grounds. He has been compelled to distribute mail in the city, unde pelled to distribute mail in the city, under the heavy pressure of the big exposition crowds, with substantfally the same force of men. No carrier is allowed by the gov-ernment to work over eight hours a day, and for this reason mail is frequently brought back to the office. It is always distributed, however, on the next round. Now that the exposition is over much of this difficulty will be obviated and the nor appreciated by the authorities in Washington. The government was slow to act in which it was necessary to base the increase, was disturbed by the floating crowd of exposition visitors. Postmaster Fox will doubtless receive an

answer to his application in a few days. Superintendent Maddox Interviewed. Superintendent C. K. Maddox, of the lo-cal delivery service, was seen at his cffice in the custom house yesterday afternoon. He explained the situation fully and by actual figures made it appear that the business of the postoffice urgently called for the appointment of additional mail carriers. He also explained the condition of affairs during the exposition and showed that the volume of business was decidedly too heavy for the force of men em-

"The increase in business during the exposition," said Superintendent Maddox, "was 80 per cent above the average month prior to that time. Before the exposition the number of special delivery letters for instance, averaged about fifty a day. After the exposition opened this number increased to ninety a day. The same rate applies to the letters and packages received at the postoffice for distribution during the same

interval of time. "The territory included within the postal limits of the city," observed the superin-tendent, "embraces about fourteen square miles. This district has been covered by thirty-eight mail carriers and three mail collectors, making in all forty-one men employed in this branch of the service. The best carriers are given the heaviest

Four Distributions a Day.

"Four distributions a day are made in the business portion of the city," said Superintendent Maddox. "It is necessary to distribute the mail more frequently in business circles on account of its im-portance and amount. Extending beyond the business portion of the city a certain district is covered three times a day, two distributions in the morning and one in the afternoon. Beyond this area lies a district which is covered by carriers who take the street cars for a certain dis-tance and make two delivereles a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The remaining territory is covered by horsemen, who make two deliveries daily, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. These several districts and the routes of the various carriers are divided with reference to the speediest and most satisfactory distribution of the mail. No carrier is allowed to work over eight hours a day. This is to prevent him from putting in a claim for over time against the government. If a carrier is unable to deliver all his packages and letters he must bring them. back within the eight-hour limit and make the distribution complete on his next round. In order to do this he has the privilege of feversing his route and starting at the other and. It was frequently the case during the exposition that carriers brought mail back to the office, which they were not able to distribute until the next round. This is the law of the department and the only remedy for the mail. No carrier is allowed to work over department and the only remedy for the situation is to reduce the territorial limit of the carrier's route. With only a limited number of carriers, however, this could not be done.

Six Exposition Carriers. "No extra carriers were allowed in the city during the exposition. Six carriers, THE STATE HELD UP

however, were granted for the purpose of carrying mail to and from the 'xposition grounds. It happened, however, that the crowds were not domiciled on the exposition grounds, but in the hotels and boarding houses in the northern part of the city. This small allowance, therefore, only solved a small part of the problem, and if complaint of delay was made by strangers in the city, it was largely due to the lack of sufficient provision. Hundreds of letters were mailed to strangers in the city, whose addresses were not given, and this entailed a great deal of work upon the department. Many of those who made complaint against the service belonged to this class. I have heard of no dissatisfaction among the business men of the city, nor from the old residents. The complaints have come from those who have recently moved to the city and have failed to give their addresses to the postmaster."

Superintendent Maddox explained further that he kept a special directory for the purpose of noting down any changes of residence or business and any additions to the city's population in the way of new comers. He thought the details of the system well nigh perfect and all that was needed was a few more carriers.

How the City Has Grown. The Exhibit of the State Geological Board Delayed at the Fair.

DR. YEATES REFUSES TO PAY

Says the Tariff Is Too High and the Charges Against the State for Re-moval of Exhibit Is Unjust.

Dr. W. S. Yeates, state geologist, stood among the ruins of the Georgia building

The doctor is perplexed. He is faced with a serious question. It involves the expense of a large sum of the state's money for the purpose of removing the exhibit of the geological department. This exhibit is held up, and the result may call on a lively tilt, in the meantime Dr. Yeates is deploring the delay and declares that there has been the delay, and declares that there has been harsh injustice in regard to the removal

The trouble grows out of the terminal charges and plank road fees. According to the contract with the exposition company he Atlanta Cab and Baggage Company i entitled to 6 certs on every hundred pounds hauled from the grounds. This tariff has been the cause of great complaint and gen-eral misunderstanding has resulted. In adlition to this there is the tax of 50 cents placed on every wagon that enters gates for the purpose of carrying away

in a measure, of all the other routes in the city."

Mr. Maddox stated that Dr. Fox had made application for new carriers, and in view of the city's increase in territory and population, he had no doubt that the application would be honored. If it is problem will be solved. It is this tax which gives rise to the trouble with the state exhibit and it may be some time before the question is finally settled. It is claimed by the state that the exhibit was solicited by the exposition company; that the tariff was not required was brought in; that it is unjust at this time to require the payment of so much money simply for the purpose of

The state exhibit of mining and forestry occupied the lower floor of the Georgia state building. It was one of the most teresting exhibits in line at the exposi tion and won the plaudits of the posted men in that line as well as taking nerous medals and awards. The ores and metals of various kinds make the tor nage very great, and in addition to this there is a block of solid marble evelghing eighteen tons. This alone would make th

charge about \$37. the matter," said Professor Yeates yesterday afternoon. "I do not think it is right for the exposition company to solicit the exhibit of the state, to let half of it in the grounds without requiring any charge, and now to refuse a permit to take it away because we will not pay down the

man, who stole it from the house of Mr. Winburn, No. 40 Pledmont avenue. Wiley seen to approach the house. The man with Wiley entered and handed the sil-ver pitcher out to Wiley. The man who "They want us to pay down 50 cents for every wagon that comes in the gates to take away the exhibits. This is unjust. I could take the wagons used in the geolo ical survey and get this exhibit from here ing across the street talking to some other young men, swore that they saw Wiley and another man go to the house. Wiley is well known. He was for many in a day or two. I shall wait, however, until a meeting of the board and submit the question to their decision."

The Georgia state building has been stripped but for the state exhibit. This still

remains and there is no telling when i will be removed.

Colonel Filcher Frets. When the exposition closed Colonel J. A. Filcher was prepared to be the first man away from the grounds. He had ordered up his cars from New Orleans and was prepared to get the exhibit of the state board of California in shape for shipment

for a while. The evidence against him appears to be conclusive.
Wiley was mixed up in the famous Hawes murder case at Birmingham several years ago. He was tried for his life and came clear. He was charged with being an associate with Dick Hawes in the murder, who was hung. He has a wife and children in Atlanta.
Judge Foute placed Wiley's bond at \$100. He could not give bond, and was carried to jail. board of Canfornia in snape for snipment immediately.

Colonel Filcher is still in Atlanta. It will be some days before he can get away. He has found that three of his cars were junketed off by other exhibitors, and has forced him to unnecessary delay. The California commissioner is disappointed over his detention, but hopes to be able to get away by Thursday.

George T. Thrasher is in the toils of the courts, charged with wife beating. The charge is brought against him by To Sell the Alabama Building.

The Alabama building will be sold this week to the highest bidder.
Colonel Thompson, of Birmingham, arrived yesterday morning and will look afrived yesterday morning and will look af-ter the sale. The proceeds of the sale will go to the Commercial Club of Birming. ter the sale. The proceeds of the sale will go to the Commercial Club of Birmingham, which organization was instrumental in putting up the building. No state appropriation was given by Alabama and the big work of raising funds for the construction of the building rested with the people of Birmingham.

All of the exhibits have been removed and the building will be sold some time this week. to the pair's observant neighbors. The trouble between them has been on for some time, and it has probably come to

THE WOLFF INVESTIGATION.

some time, and it has probably come to several climaxes, and wife beating and husband beating has probably been in-dulged in several times. Thrasher's wife charges hat Thrasher beat her unmercifully and then deserted, and that it was all on account of another person—another woman. George T. Thrasher and Mittle Thrash-er are both members of Atlanta's colored population. The Committee Starts the Work-Will Meet Again.

That special committee provided by Mr. Mayson's reselution to investigate the charges preferred against the Florence Critenton home met yesterday. The committee opened the investigation with Colonel Westmoreland, assistant city attorney, present. The Messrs. Hopkins appearance for the Florence Crittenton home and asked for a copy of the charges against the home. The assistant city at-torney complied with the request and then the investigation was continued Thursday afternoon next, when the entire matter will be opened and witnesses will

be presented by both sides.

ter from one of the leading firms of the west:

"W. R. Joyner, Chief Fire Department—Dear Sir: We have your kind favor of the sist ulto. Please accept our thanks for the kindly interest you have shown for us and our goods all during the exposition. We cannot help but mark the difference between your treatment of us and that which we received at the hands of the management of the world's fair, when they sent back our harness (thirteen double sets) all cut, torn and rusty and not a complete set in the whole lot. We thought when Chief Hale returned from London that Kansas City had the best advertised fire department in the country, but now we guess she will have to assume second place to make room for Atlanta. Chief Hale joins us in wishing you and your department a prosperous New Year. Yours very truly,
"THE HALE HARNESS AND FIRE SUPPLY COMPANY.

"Per B. W. Townley, Pt.

"Kansas City, January 4, 1886." Mr. Dortch in Charge. From The Americus Times-Recorder. Mr. John R. Dortch is now at the heli of that plucky little paper, The Carnesville Tribune. Mr. Dortch has not yet reached his eighteenth year, but he comes of a race of men born to know no failure, and this young man has been left a blessed heritage in the record of his honorable fathers. He is a brother of Georgia's most talented assistant state librarian, Miss Ellen Dortch, whose friends join in wishing for her young and gifted brother much success in his new field of labor.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a cough, cold or sore throat. "Brown's Bron-chial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Men's Underwear

Many're the men that've taken refuge from the biting cold of the part few days in the warm, soft, pleasant-to-the-touch, comfortable underwear that they've found at our store.

We make a specialty of good underwear and sell it at the lowest prices consistent with the quality.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

was enough to crush the hand and arm into a pulp up to the wrist and to mash a toe or two on the right foot, which was caught under the falling boiler.

Dr. White, of Boiton, and Dr. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, were called in and rendered the necessary surgical attention. The hand was taken off just above the wrist, while the foot was dressed successfully and may be saved.

Mousan is at his boarding house near the old Defoor ferry. Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man." ..... WEARERS OF.....

MOORE'S SHOES Are proclaimed as persons of judgment,

good taste and economy. ATLANTA. Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

BOOMING MOONSHINE

The Number of Distilleries Captured

Last Month Unprecedented.

REVENUE OFFICERS IN DEMAND

Must Be Taken To Suppress the Illicit Business. Is the business of illicit distilling on a boom in Georgia and Alabama, or do the figures in the office of the revenue agent

Mr. Pitts Says That Vigorous Efforts

imply indicate an accidental incres nber of seizures for the month of The revenue agent is disposed to adopt the former view of the situation. He has come to the conclusion that the moon-shining industry has taken a fresh start

and supports his theory with good reason "The number of distilling outfits," said Mr. Pitts, the revenue agent, yesterday afternoon, "including supplies, captured by the officers for the month of December in Georgia alone was ninety-nine. The num-ber captured in Alabama was forty-four. The number of copper stills seized in Geor-

gia for the same month was eighty-four; the number in Alabama for the same time thirty-four, making a total of 143 distilleries in the district and 119 stills, "As compared with the month of November," said the revenue agent, "the increase for December shows a gain in the number of stills captured of nearly 75 per cent. The increase in the number of

ures for Alabama is even greater than that for Georgia.' The value of the property seized, according to the figures on the record books in

STILSON & COLLINS, 55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga DIAMONDS Watches and Jewelry,



this amount \$3,000 was seized in Georgia.
"The cause of this increase," said the revenue agent, "is due to the need of revenue. revenue agent, "Is due to the need of reverue officers to suppress the business. There are only eleven officers in this division. This number is altogether too small to meet the demands of the situation."

Deputy Collector Thomas H. Venderford, of North Carolina, is in Atlanta assisting Revenue Agent Ditte in white assisting Revenue Agent Pitts in making examinations. Mr. M. V. Burris, of Wis-consin, is also here assisting Mr. Pitts in the revenue department. Both of these gentlemen are competent officials and clever

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Detective Bedford Was Wedded in Marietta.

Detective Bedford, one of the best men on the Atlanta detective department—one of the men of Atlanta's entire police syshas been directed—was at home to a few em against whom no suspicion whatev

of his friends yesterday.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday Detective Bedford was married, and for the first time in life he and Mrs. Bedford ob-served the anniversary of the marriage. It was a delightful dinner Mr. and Mrs. Sedford gave and a few friends of the amily, with their two children, were pres-

ent.
Quite a number of handsome presents
were sent to the home by the friends Mr.
Beoford has made since he dropped the
awl and peg and went to the police force,
where he has worked himself into the couwhere he has worked nimself into the confidence of the police board.

Mr. Bedford's two children, both of whom are in the United States mail service, were among those present, and the cay was a pleasant and happy one to the officer and his family.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood puri-fer.



No use in having sore feet, our

Customers' shoes shined free. THE BLOODWORTH SHOE CO.

Extra Discounts in the Tailoring Department.)

# The Grand Climax of Clearance Reductions

These low prices for today and tomorrow speak more effectively than words in showing our unswerving determination to greatly reduce this stock before inventory.

Discount on children's overcoats, sizes from 2 to 6 years. The same big discount allowed on a broken line of Children's Reefers,

sizes 2 1-2 to 8 years. Discount on Children's Knee Trouser Suits, sizes from 3 to 16 years. It would be hard to find their equal anywhere at regular prices.

Discount on Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Derby and Fedora Hats and Underwear. This offer is not limited to certain counters. It includes the range of the whole store.

Very Special

Any Boys' Shirt Waist in the house, including the celebrated "Mothers' Friend" and "Star" OOC brands, worth \$1 and \$1.25, at......

Men's Heavy French-fleece Cotton Flannel Drill Drawers made with stockinet bottoms, worth as 48C regularly sold 75c, our price now......

A new collection of Men's Neckwear, including Tecks, Four-in-hands and Club Ties, good silk 23C and novel patterns, worth 50c, our price.......

and novel patterns, worth 50c, our price...... Men's seamless and stainless Black and various shades of Brown and Tan I 2 I=2C

Half Hose, worth 20c, our price......

15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET. JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St., NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

and full of glory. ternity., NE HAMMOND.

### STOCKS STRONG

Due to Mr. Morgan's Statement That the New Loan Would Be Placed.

### PRICES IN LONDON HIGHER

It Was the Smallness of Speculation That Caused Cotton To Decline. Wheat Lower.

New York, January 13.-The more pacific advices from Europe today regarding the Venezuelan and south African questions, the statement by Mr. Morgan that the new government bond issue will be placed be-yond a doubt and higher prices for American securities in London led to an advance in all the prominent issues dealt in at the New York stock exchange today. The improvement ranged from 1/2 to 37/8 per cent and was most pronounced in the international and granger stocks. Lake Shore rose 3% to 144, Louisville and Nashville 21/2 to 451/4, St. Paul 13/4 to 691/8, Baltimore and Ohio 3 to 41, Kansas and Texas preferred 1% to 25% and Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1 to 43. The strength of these issues led to covering in other parts of the list and as a result prices were advanced about % to 2 per cent all along the line. Leather preferred, after an early ad-vance to 58%, declined to 57% and later returned to 58% to 58%. The stock continues to be affected by the uncertainty regarding the dividend. Manhattan fell from 99% to 97% and later returned to 98%. The stock was sold on the announcement that the as-sessed valuation of the property had been increased about 100 per cent as compared with 1895. The sellers of the stock contended that this would increase the charges for taxation something like \$275,000 and considered it a bear argument. Business was light, only 165,133 shares having changed hands. Sugar figured for 25,600 shares in the total, St. Paul for 24,200 and Louisville and Nashville for 14,600, Net changes show gains of 1/8 to 37/8 per cent, Lake Shore, Baltimore and Ohio and Lead preferred scoring the greatest advances. Bonds were higher. Sales footed up \$1,558,

Money on call easy at 4½ to 5 per cent; last loan at 5, closing offered at 5; prime mercantile paper 6 to 7 per cent.

Bar silver 66%c. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87\cdot @\$4.87\cdot for sixty days and \$4.89@\$4.89¼ for demand. Posted rates \$4.88@\$4.89½; commercial bills \$4.86½@\$4.87¼.

Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher. Silver at the board was steady

balances: Coin \$92,788,495; curlon, January 13.-Bar silver 30 9-16d Consols 106% for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes, 101 francs, 30 centimes.

| No. | No.

### Early Morning Gossip.

Jones & Co., N. Y. New York, January 13.-It is said on good ection with syndicate holdings of Southern railway securities. It is not known exactly what has taken place, but it is supposed a call for final payment by the syndicate has been made and that the securities to which the syndicate is entitled have been sold. At any rate there is a very steady selling, and it seems to come

Inquiry in the spirit of trade develops a belief that there is to be no reduction in prices, at least during the current month. they are governed by the selling price of No. 2 cash corn at Chicago. Last week it was 5c lower than it was on November 1st, a difference equal to about 1c a gallon in spirits. Prices of the latter are th now as two months ago. The refusal of the market to be influenced by the movement of corn is due to the excellent demand and the absence of important stocks.

A leading Manhattan official says in re-

gard to the tax matter that the levy not be fixed upon the property until April. In the meantime there is no evidence to those who have made a special inquiry of There may be an increase by reason of the natural growth in value of the property. Another representative of Manhattan says he understands that there is more or less ipritation among certain city officials be cause the company does not adopt more liberal measures of rapid transit. If the company showed more disposition to cater to public whims in these matters there would probably be less talk of a proposed increase in the tax on the property.

Van Hoffman has deposited \$1,000,000 gold in the subtreasury. These deposits are not made in exchange for legal tenders. They are simply gold deposits, for which a receipt is given.

ceipt is given.

Five hundred thousand dollars in gold has been withdrawn today from the sub-

treasury.

Earnings of Louisville and Nashville for the first week in January increased \$1,970. Net gold in the treasury today is \$56,-

the first week in January decreased \$4,647.

A foreign house has a cable from its correspondent saying that London has been cipal buying is coming from this source.

at an advance reaching 1 per cent or over.
The higher level of London quotations, the statement of Mr. Morgan that the syndicate would see that the new government loan was successful and decidedly reassuring advices in regard to the Venezuela and Anglo-German complications combined

suring advices in regard to the Venezuela and Anglo-German complications combined to influence the early buoyant tone.

A period of hesitation and reaction followed, but in the late dealings a strong tone was again developed. Gains of 1@2 per cent were scored by the international stocks. As well as by the shares of the corn carrying roads.

The railway list in general enjoyed sub-

stantial gains.

The industrial group was irregular and

The market closed with numerous ad-

DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Closing bids.	Saturday's
Delaware & Lack	160%	160%	160%	160%	15934
Northwestern	985		99	9836	9.3
Tenn. Coal and Iron	26%		26%	275	25%
Southern Railway	87	9	. 8%	9	84
New York & N. E		*******	*** ***	45%	45%
Lake Shore	141	144	141	141	140
Western Union	84%	8436	83%	84	835
Missouri Pacific	25	26 4	24%	25%	24%
Union Pacific	34	236	314	3%	3%
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	16%	18%	16%	16%	15%
Atchison	1414	14%	141/4	14%	144
Reading	84	8%	834	8%	23%
Louisville & Nash	44	451	43 %	45%	42%
North. Pacific pref	11%	1214	11%	12	111%
St. Paul	68%	694	68%	89	673
Rock Island	66 %	66%	66	66%	6514
Chicago Gas	66	66%	65%	86	65%
Chic., Bur. & Quiney	75%	76%	74%	75%	74%
Am'n Sugar Refinery	1041	1041	101%	104	103
Erje	14%	1412	14%	146	13%
Am'n Cotton Oil	17	17	16	16	16%
General Electric	26	26%	26	26%	25

### LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are	bid an	d asked quotations	
STATE	AND	CITY BONDS.	
Ga. 3148, 27 to 30 years		Augusta7s, L. D. 112 Macon 6s	
years 1024		Rome graded100	
Ga. 4248, 1915 114 Ga. 78, 1896 102	1151/2	Waterworks 8s. 10s Rome 5s	
Savannah 5s 107	109	South Car. 4168.105	
Atlanta 88, 1902.118		Newnands L. D.103	106
Atlanta 7s, 1904116		Chattanooga 5s.	
Atlanta 78, 1899107	1579	1921100	
Atlantada, L. D112		Col., S.C., graded	
Atlanta 68, S. D. 100		3s & 4s, 1910 71	
Atlanta56, L. D106		Ala Class A 108	
Atlanta 4%5 100	1000		
RA	ILROA	D BONDA.	
Georgia 6s, 1897100	- 1	C., C. & A. 1st. 50	
Georgia 6s, 1910107		1909108	
Georgia 6s, 1922111	19	Atlanta & Char.	
Central 78, 1898129		1st 7s, 1907120	
Ga. Pac, 1st112	114	do. income 65,	
B. A. & M c't'fa 45		1890	-

Atlanta Clearing House Statement. Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

### THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton Quotations. Atlanta—Quiet, middling 7½. Liverpool—Easier, middling 4 9-16d. New York—Quiet, middling 8½c. New Orleans—Quiet, middling 7½c. The following he our state near of all receipts ship-ments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECE	IPTS	SHIP	M TS	STOCKS		
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1893	1894	
Saturday	145	189	200	85	18943	2988	
Monday	165	58	184	450	18814	29496	
Tuesday		*****			*****	*****	
Wedne-day		******	*****			*****	
Thursday		*****			*****	** ***	
Friday	*****	***		*****	·	*****	
Tetal	310	247	384	545			

MeIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, January 13.—A decline of 6 points was succeeded by a slight rally, and the close was stready at a net decline for the day of 4@5 points with sales of 111.000 bales. Liverpool was lower and so were some of the spot markets in this country. The Bombay receipts were liberal and R. T. Wilson & Co. estimated the crop at 7,188,000 bales. On the other hand, however, Liverpool was active; the decline there after all was slight, the private advices from Manchester state that English mills were generally runng full time, an average spring trade is being done in dry goods in most sections of this country, the receipts at the ports and interior towns are small, the stock markets here and abroad were higher, consols advanced, the political situation is believed to be more peaceful, and, in a word, there are many things to recommend cotton as an investment. Liverpool clined 1d on the spot with sales of 12.6... Futures dropped ½61 point and closed steady. New Orleans declined 8 points, but recovered 3 points of the loss. Receipts at the ports were 18,455 against 53,458. The Augusta cotton exchange indorses the recent action of the Manufacturers' Cotton exchange, recommending planters not to increase the cotton acreage over last year. The Bombay half weekly receipts were 27,000 against 14,000 during the same time last year. Manchester was quiet, but steady. Augusta received 248 against 249; Memphis, 1,419 against 2,347; St. Louis, 401 against 423, and Houstor 2,131 against 4,562 last year. St. Louis shipped 1,722 and Houston 2,460, Houston expects tomorrow 5,000 to 6,000 against 13,601 last year and 9,224 in 1594. Spot cotton here declined 1-16c and New Orleans sold 1,500, Savannah 723, Augusta 1-16@45c. Mobile was easy and New Orleans sold 1,500, Savannah 723, Augusta 665, St. Louis 404 and Norfolk 274. Cotton is now about as cheap as in the year of the 7,500,000 crop. The general estimate here is not over 7,000,000 and the situation on the whole is such that we continue to advi McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

## The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS	Opening	Highest,	Lowest	Today's Close	Saturday's	
January	7.80	7.89	7.80	7.88-90	7.93-95	
February	7.96	7.96	7.91	7.93-94	7.98-99	
March	8.01	8.02	7.96	7.99-8c	8.04-65	
April	8.08	8.08	8.02	8.01-05	8.09-10	
May	8,12	8.13	8.06	5.09	8.14-15	
June	8.16	8 16	8.11	8.13-14	8.18-19	
July	8.20	8.20	8.14	8.15-17	8.21-22	
August	8.20	8.20	8.14	8.16-17	2.21-22	
September	7.97	7.98	7.95	7.94-96	6.02-64	
October	7.83	7.88	7.30	7.81-83	7,57-88	
November	7.81	7.81	7.77	7.77-78	7 83-84	

	RECI	EIPTS	EXP	)RTS.	STOCKS.		
	1895.	1894.	1895.			1894.	
Faturday				45060		1111852	
Monday							
Tuesday		*******	******	****	**** ****		
wednesday	*******	*******	********	*****	*******		
Thursday Friday	*********	********	******		*******	*******	
					*********		
Total	35531	78689	45232	69189			

### The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 13.—The outward features of the dry goods market show no change in any direction, buyers being limited and the tone still indifferent. There are sellers, however, who claim to see more signs of encouragement than of late.

Net gold in the treasury today is \$56.

Earnings of the Kansas and Texas for the first week in January decreased \$4,647.

A foreign house has a cable from its correspondent saying that London has been covering shorts today, and that the principal buying is coming from this source.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, January 12.—New York News Bureau—The stock market opened strong at an advance reaching 1 per cent or over. The higher level of London quotations, the statement of Mr. Morgan that the syndicate would see that the new government loan was successful and decidedly reassuring advices in regard to the Venezuela and Anglo-German complications combined to influence the early buoyant tone.

A period of hesitation and reaction followed, but in the late dealings a strong tone was again developed. Gains of 162 per cent were scored by the international stocks. As well as by the shares of the corn carrying roads.

The railway list in general enjoyed substantial gains.

The industrial group was irregular and unsettled, showing a heavy tone most of its time.

Western Union and Manhattan were Hubbard Bros. & Co's. Cotton Letter.

duction: sales for export, 300; consumpt 167; delivered on continent, 760; midd uplands 8½c; last year, 5½c; middling g 8½c last year, 6c. The market closed ster

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 13.—(Special.)—Every day something seems to happen to help the bears. Today it was an estimate by a prominent commission house that the present crop would reach nearly 7,200,000 bales. Liverpool was inclined to weaken and the two influences combined forced March from 8.02, the opening price, down to 7.96. The tone continue depressed all day until the last fifteen minutes, when short covering caused a feeble rally, March closing at 7.99 bid with the tone steady. There are plenty of good reasons to account for the present stagnation in the speculative demand for cotton, but the most potent of all is the fear that the next crop will be a monster one. There is no mistaking the meaning of the news we get from all parts of the south as to the expected increase of acreage, the enormous demand for fertilizers and the large sales of work animals. This is paralyzing the demand for spinners and speculators allike. Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

### The Sun's Cotton Review. New York, January 13.—Cotton declined 9 points, then rallied and closed steady at a net decline of 4 to 5 points, with sales of 11 300 bales.

net decline of 4 to 5 points, with sales of the speculation was really the greatest drawback, as has been for some time. Liverpool was slightly lower and New England ofloded the market with dolorous reports in regard to the condition of the dry goods trade, but all this had very little effect after all. There was a moderate decline and part of this was recovered. Liverpool declined but slightly and reported large sales. The Manchester advices were rather cheefful, and the stock market here and in Europe was higher. An average spring trade in dry goods was reported in most sections of the country, and as for New England, it "protests too much." Fall River, we are assured, had a blank in business last week, and if that were not bad enough the down east yankees added in the same breath, "We expect another blank this week." Manchester is apt to send the bluest of "blue" advices when it has made up its mind to buy on a large scale, and judging from the facts of the past, it looks as though New England was trying to hammer southern prices for raw cotton with a view to repinishing its much depleted stocks. The receipts are light, both at the ports and the interior towns. The Memphis and Augusta cotton exchanges have joined in the movement to keep down the acreage, the crop is decidedly smaller than that of last year, the consumption promises to be very large and some of the oldest and most sagacious operator in New York are identified with the bull side. It must be owned, however, that the duliness of the speculation militates against the bullish interest at the moment. 111,300 bales.
Today's Features—The smallness of the

### Cotton Views.

Cotton Views.

From The New York Stockholder.

Alf B. Shepperson, New York: At the beginning of the season the mills of Europe and America are thought to have on hand fully 600,000 bales of cotton more than at the corresponding time in 1894. They can, therefore, consume during this season as much as their large consumption of last reason without buying within 600,000 bales as much cotton, and still have at the close of the season as much cotton as they held on the lst of September, 1894. The outlook does not seem to justify an increase of cotton acreage in this country this spring.

H. M. Nefil, New Orleans: Assuming American consumption to be only 250,000 bales over last year, and American mills to go into next year quite bare of stock; assuming American ports and interior at first of September to hold only 150,000 bales, against 300,000 last year, and assuming Europeans consumption of American cotton to be less than last year by 13,500 bales per week, we still reach a condition of absolute exhaustion of European port stock of American cotton at 1st of October, 1896. Now, of course, this is an impossible situation. Something must be done to check consumption, as, on the side of supply, we have allowed for a great increase other than American—this increased supply from other countries permitting a reduced consumption of American by 13,500 bales per we have allowed for a great increase other than American—this increased supply from other countries permitting a reduced consumption of American by 13,500 bales per week. The situation is indeed alarming, and it is apparent that any trifling excess over a 6,500,000 bale crop would be very little palliation of this alarming outlook.

H. Pasch. France: The visible supply of the world is now in deficit of 559,000 bales, 523,000 bales and 440,000 bales on the three preceding years. The present American crop movement is somewhat in excess of 1892, which may be ascribed to other causes, as an increase of crop, for the principal crop authorities do not change their estimates. On the other hand, the estimates of other crops, East Indian, Egyptian, etc., are not quite as full as was hoped for. During last week, with declining prices of cotton (5-22d, at Liverpool), yarns and cloth rather hardened at Manchester and on the continent. In short, by common consent, the situation of cotton on its own merits is confirmed as uncommonly strong. "Nemine dissentiente." Both bears and hulls consenting, discussion is useless. Politics alone are responsible for the decline of prices, instead of the rise which was and is yet due.

### The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 13—12;15 p m—Cotton spot. business fair; middling uplands 4 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 11,000, speculation and export 500; receipts 20,000: American 15,000; uplandslow middling clause January and February delivery 4 27-64; Marca and April delivery 4 26-64, 4 25-64; April and May delivery 4 25-64, 4 24-64; June and July delivery 4 26-64, 4 24-64; June and July delivery 4 25-64, 4 24-64; June and July delivery—1 101 and August delivery 4 25-64; August and September delivery 4 24-64, 4 23-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, January 13—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low

steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, January 13-1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 4 27-64, 28-64; January and February delivery 4 27-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 26-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 26-64; April and May delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64; May and June delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64; July and August delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64; July and August delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64; July and August delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64, 8 25-64; July and August delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; September and October delivery 4 17-64, sellers; Inturesclosed steady.

New York January 13-Critica cultivations.

September and October delivery 4 17.64, sellers; futuresclosed steady, 13—Cotton quiet; sales 1,167 bales; middling gulf 83; netreceipts none: gross 6.540; stock 188.683.

Galveston, January 13—Cotton quiet dut firm: midding 7 15-16; net receipts 3,621 bales; gross 3,621; sales none: stock 138.648; exports to Great Britain 8,276; to continent 150; constwise 3,981.

Norfolk, January 13—Cotton firm: middling 77%; net receipts 2,553 bales; gross 2,553; sales 274; etock 59,252; exports to continent 1,945; constwise 2,051.

Baltimore, January 13—Cotton dull: middling 8%; net receipts none bales; gross 507; sales none; stock 26,369; exports constwise 1,500.

Boston, January 13—Cotton dull: middling 8 5-16; net receipts 487 bales; gross 4,015; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 9,799.

Wilmington, January 13—Cotton steady; middling

none; exports to creat Britain 9,799.
Wilmington, January 13—Cotton steady: middling 7%; net receipts 1,032 bales; gross 1,032; sales none; stock 25,088; exports coastwise 750.
Philadelphia January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 8%; net receipts 26 bales; gross 26; sales none; stock 11,389.

Savannah, January 13—Cotton quiet uut firm; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 1,289 baies; gross 1,289; sales 723; stock 87,739; exports coastwise 1,735.

New Orleans, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 6,343 bales; gross 6,749; sales 1,500; stock 406,512.

stock 406,512. Mobile, January 13—Cotton easy: middling 7%; net receipts 2,514 bales; gross 2,515; sales 200; stock 37,919; exports coastwise 300. Memphis, January 13—Cotton steady: middling 7%; ne: receipts 1,419 bales; shipments 1,31d; sales 2,800; stock 104,506. Augusta, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 248 bales; shipments 693; sales 665; stock 44,812

Houston, January 13 — Cotton quiet; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 2,131 bales; shipments 2,400 sales none; stock 37.138.

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Free Liquidation Brought About a

Decline in Wheat.

Chicago, January 13.—Free liquidation of long wheat brought about a decline in that cereal's price today. Conviction grows that war between England and Germany is only a remote possibility, and large (quantities of wheat that were bought last week and were since tenaciously held in the belief that trouble was imminent, changed hands and was bought either by shorts or less enthusiastic bulls. There was a short period of firmness during the morning on a large decrease in stock, announced when the visible supply was in process of compilation and on large export clearances, but these figures were forgotten when the final footings of the visible supply were made public, a net decrease of \$17,90 being unsatisfactory to holders, and initiating a selling movement which culminated in a loss of \$4\$ of a cent from the outside quotations of the day. May wheat opened from 59% to 56%c, sold between 20% 60% and 58% 65%, closing at 50c—\$2\$c under Saturday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady. Corn depreciated in value today, the weakest period of the session being subsequent to the announcement of the estimate for tomorrow—\$15\$ cars. The movement of this grain is apparently approaching the heaviest, and the sentiment grows weaker as it enlarges. The weakness of Decline in Wheat.

wheat during the last hour of trading was also an important consideration, and helped prices on the down grade. There was temporary steadiness during the morning, but prices were at no time higher than at the close of Saturday. May corn opened at 23½c, sold between 23½ and 25% and 25% and 25% cooking at the inside—¼@%c under Saturday. Cash corn was ¼c under Saturday.

day.

Oats were quiet and declined through force of pressure of weakness exhibited by the other grains. May oats closed it lower than Saturday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged. J. S. LEVEL & CO., Commission Brokers,

the other grains. May oats closed It lower than Saturday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Not to be outdone by grain provisions moved in a downward course. There was considerable liquidation, professionals and packers lending the weight of their influence to the general trend. Hogs were lower this morning, which fact constituted the motive for a depression at the opening. May pork lost 20%c, May lard 10 and May ribs 7%c by the day's dealings.

Theleading futures ranged ps follows in Chicago: ES RIALTO BUILDING, - - - CHICAGO

The leading futn	res rai	ged	ps foll	OWB	in Ch	icag	o:	
WHEAT-	Open.	1	High.	- 1	Low.	Cle	050.	
January	5614		57		5614		364	1
May	59%		59%		59	936	59	
July	09%		60%		59%		E934	1
January	28		26%		25%		25%	
February	26%		2814		26		26	1
Mav	281/		28%		2814		28%	
July UATS-	29%		29%		29%		2916	1
January	17%		17%		17%		17%	1
PORK-	19%		19%		19%		19%	1
January 9	30	9	30		224		2214	
May		9	70		50		521/2	
January 5	824		374		3214		3234	
May			673	5	62%	6	62%	
January	50	4	50		60		50	1
May 4			80	4	721/	4	75	-

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

New York, January 13.—A moderately active trade has been transacted today in the market. Some news was bearish, and had a depressing influence on prices the latter half of the session. Early there was fairly good buying on the part of local traders, which advanced the market about ½ cent per bushel, but later became quite free and this entire gain with about ½ cadditional was lost. The weaker feature was the heavy northwest receipts, 924 versus 273 last year, and 643 last week. Primary receipts were also larger—over double last year's. Cables were generally weak, the political situation was more pacific and consols were higher, and while the visible supply showed a decrease of 895,000, it did not sustain prices. The English visible supply decreased 430,000, while there was a decrease on passage of 480,000. Advances were larger, and reports from Argentine continue of a bullish character, regarding their crop. The outlook is not favorable to holders, although we would not advise selling short, considering the unsettled foreign political situation. Elevator people were sellers of corn today. This, together with the large receipts and weakness in the market, was the cause for the easy feeling which prevalled. Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter. prevailed.

Large receipts of hogs and selling by packers were responsible for the break in provisions, pork suffering a loss of 25c, per barrel, and lard and ribs 10c. per hundred pounds.

### PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1896 Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta. January 13.—Flour first patent \$4.80; second patent \$4.25; straight \$3.80; fancy \$3.70 extra family \$49.50. Corn, white 40c; mixed 30c. Oars, white 40c; mixed 30c. By: Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay. No. 1 timothy, largebales, \$1.10; small tailes, \$1.05; No. 2 timothy, small oales, \$1.00; mall tailes, \$1.05; No. 2 timothy, small oales, \$1.00. Meal, plain, 43c; boited, 40c. Wheat bran, Irrge sacks, 75c; mall sacks, 75c. Shorts, 90c. Stock meal, \$1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. \$1.00 lbs.; hulis \$6.00 \$100. Peas, 75c. \$5b. Gitts, \$2.40.

New York. January 13—Southern flour dull and easy: good to choice \$2.90@3.00: common to fair extra \$2.10@2.80. Wheat, soot fairly active and weaker; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 68: afloat 66½; options moderately active and weak at \$\frac{3}{2}\text{\text{deg}}\_2\text{deg

244\_@2349,
St. Louss.January 13—Flour firm: patents \$3.30@
8.40: fancy \$2.75@2.85: choice \$2.50@2.70. Wheat lower: January \$2.45: May \$5834. Cora lower, January \$2.45: May \$254. Oats lower: No. 2 January 17; May 193\_@194\_. Chicago January 13—Flour steady: No. 2 spring wheat \$7@573; No. 3 spring —: No. 2 red 61@624; No. 2 corn 254@26. No. 2 oats 173\_@18. Chichnatt, January 13—Flour active: winter patents \$3.50@3.70: fancy \$3.10@3.30: spring patent \$3.40 @3.70. Wheat steady: No. 2 red 68@69. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed 28; No. 2 white 2715. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 2014.

### Groceries.

Atlanta January 13—Roasted coffee 21.60 \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100 \$\mathbb{R}\$, cases. Green coffee, choice 21c. fair 194gc; prime 184g. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.14c. \$\mathbb{g}\$ even wite, 43cc of o. vellow 45c. Strup. New Orleans open kettle 25\mathbb{R}\$ 30cc mixed, 12\mathbb{g}\$ 20cc sugarhouse, 20\mathbb{R}\$ 35c. Teas black, 30\mathbb{R}\$ 50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5\mathbb{g}\$ c. Salt. dairy, sacks, \$\mathbb{1}\$, 35c; do. bbls. \$\mathbb{2}\$, 25c; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese full cream, 11\mathbb{R}\$ 11\mathbb{g}\$ c. Matches 65s. 50c; 200s. \$\mathbb{1}\$, 300s. \$\mathbb{1}\$, 75. Soda boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5\mathbb{q}\$ c; cream, 7c; giuger snaps. Candy common stick, 6\mathbb{1}\$ c. \$\mathbb{1}\$ c. \$\mathbb{1}\$

81.30.

New York, January 13—Coffee, options closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points up: January —; February —; March 13,20013,20; May 12.76@12.80; June —; September 12.00: December 1.7.65; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 714. Sugar, raw dullbut steady: fair retning 33; retined quiet and easy: off A 44.64.45; standard A 4%; cut loaf and crushed 5½; powdered 4%; granulated 4%.65; cubs 4%. Moisses, foreign nominal: New Orleans fairly active and firm: open kettle, good to choice 27/035. Kuce in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 3%.66; Japan 3%.63%.

### Provisions.

Atlanta, January 13—Clear rib sides, boxed, 5½c, fee-cured bellies, 8c. Sugar cured hams, 10¾ch 12½c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c, Lard, best quality, 6½c; second quality, 6¼c; compound, 5½c. δ<sup>1</sup>gc. St. Louis, January 13—Pork, standard mess \$9.50. Lard, prime steam, 5.20. Dry salt meats shoulders 4.50; long clear 4775; clear ribs 4.87½; short clear 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.37½; long clear 5.50; clear ribs 5.62½; short clear 5.75. New York, January 13.—Pork dull but steady: old mess \$10.00@10.50. Middles nominal: short clear —, Lard lower and dull; western steam 5.70; city steam 5.25; options January 5.65; May 5.95. o.25; options January 5.65; May 5.95.
Chicago, January 13.—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork \$9.25@9.37½. Lard 5.32½%5.35.
Short ribs. loose, 4.50@4.55. Drivalt shoulders, boxed 4.37½%4.62½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.75@4.87½,
Cincinnati January 13.—Pork active mess \$9.70.
Lard firm; steam leaf 5.87½; kettle 5.87½, Bacon firm; shoulders 5.00; short rib 5.12½; short clear sides 5.37½.

### Naval Stores.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 13—Turpentine opened firm at 29 for regulars; sales 15 casks and closed firmat 294 mi; sales 183; receipts 349. Rosin, nominal for pales; others tim; F advanced for at close; sales 2.000 bits; receipts —; A. B and C \$1.15; D \$1.25; E \$1.35; F \$1.45; G \$1.30; H \$1.45; G \$1.70; K \$1.20; M \$2.20; N \$2.70; windowsglass \$2.90; waterwhite \$3.15.

Wilmington, January 13—Rosin steady: strained \$1.35; good strained 1.40; spirits turpentine firm; macume 29; regulars 284; tar steady at 90; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.10; soft \$1.50; virgin \$1.60. Charleston, January 32—Turpentine firm at 254. Rosin firm; good strained \$1.10@1 25.

Chicage, January 13 -Cattle weak and 10@20c lower; receipts 28,000; common to extrasteers \$3.20 @4.90; stockers and feedders \$2.50@3.90; cowagand buils \$1.50@3.50; Texans 3.30@4.35; western ran gers --. Hogs steady and 5c lower; receipts 50,000; heavy packing and shipping loss \$3.6@3.80; common to choice mixed \$3.55@3.80; choice assorted \$3.70@ 3.80; light \$3.56@3.80; pas \$2.75@3.76. Sheep easy; receipts 16,000; interior to choice \$2.00@3.65; lambs \$3.25@4.75.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta January 13—Apples \$2.75@3 00 % bbi
Lemons, Messina \$3.00@3.25. Oranges, Jamaica,
\$3.50@4.00. Cocoannus, 4@44c. Pincapples, crates
612 doc., \$2.00@2.50; 4 doc., \$4.00@4.50. Bananas,
straights, \$1.25@150; culls 50@75c Pgs, 11@
614c, Raisins new California \$1.35; \(\frac{1}{2}\) bors
65@75c. Currants, 64@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c.
Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 74@8c Brazil, 74@8c,
filberts, 114c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c.
Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; lancy handpicked, 342@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3
@34c;

Adanta. January 13-Eggs. 16@17c Batter western creamery, 20@22bc; fahrev Tennessee, 15@18c choice 12bc; Georgus, 12bg15c Live poultry-Turkeys, 8@8c 9 lb; hens 25@27bc; spring chickens, 12bg318c ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry-Turkeys 10@12bc; ducks 12@13-choices, 12@15-choices, 10 @2bc. Irish potatoes—Burcank, \$2.00@2.50 \$ bb; 50@60c \$ bu. Tennessee, 40@50c \$ bu. Sweet potatoes, 60@65 \$ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12bc. Onlous, 60c \$ bu.; \$ bb., \$1.75 Cabbage, 2bg33:

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# Rallway Schedules

Arrivat and Departure of All Trains

From this City-	Standard Time.				
Southern Railway Company.					
No. ARRIVE FROM-	NO. DEPART TO-				
35 Washington 5 20 am	12 Richmond 7 50 am				
27 Washington 3 55 pm *	38 Washington12 00 m				
'17 Lula 8 30 am *	36 Washington11 15 pm				
*11 Richmond 9 30 pm	18 Lula 4 35 pm				
*8 Chattanooza 6 40 am *	13 Chattanooga 5 10 am				
*10 Chattanooga 3 10'pm	9 Chattanooga 12 05 pm				
*14 Chattanooga 10 40 pm	*7 Chattanouga 10 30 pm				
*38 Gr'nville, Miss. 11 40 am *	35 Birmingham 6 00 am				
36 Birmingham 10 00pm	37 Gr'nville, Miss. 4 10 pm				
*26 Tallapoosa 8 20 am *	25 Tallapoosa 5 15 pm				
•13 Brun-Jackvile 5 00 am	*8 Brunswick 5 00 am				
*7 Brunswick 7 45 pm *	14 Brun-Jackvillelu 50 Em				
9 Jacksonville11 45 am *	10 Jacksonville 4 10 pm				
*19 Fort Valley10 30 am *	20 Fort Valley 4 35 pm				

Central of Georgia Railway Co. Central of Georgia Kaliway Co.

ARRIVE FROM—

No. Depart To—

Hapeville... 6 50 am 100 Hapeville... 6 50 am 102 Hapeville... 7 00 am 102 Hapeville... 7 00 am 102 Hapeville... 8 05 am 104 Hapeville... 8 05 am 104 Hapeville... 8 05 am 104 Hapeville... 8 05 am 105 Hapeville... 2 05 pm 105 Hapeville... 2 05 pm 107 Hapeville... 4 05 pm 107 Hapeville... 4 05 pm 107 Hapeville... 7 20 pm 107 Hapeville... 6 10 pm 107 Hapeville... 7 10 pm 107 Hapeville... 8 05 pm 107 Hapeville... 10 05 pm 107 H

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. 

Western and Atlantic-No. ARRIVE FROM No. DEPART TO—

\*3 Nashville 700 am \*2 Nashville 805 am

75 Marietts 88 30 am \*6 Chattanoga 300 pm

73 Rome 10 15 am 72 Rome 420 pm

\*6 Chattanoga 1 40 pm 74 Marietta 530 pm

\*1 Nashville 730 pm \*4 Nashville 820 pm Georgia Railroad. No. ARRIVE FROM— No. DEPART TO—

\*3 Augusta... 5 00 am

9 Covington... 7 45 am \*28 Augusta... 27

27 Augusta... 12 15 pm 10 Covington... 6

1 Augusta... 5 10 pm \*4 Augusta... 10

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 Jan. 15 Paris.
 Feb. 5

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 Jan. 22 New York
 Feb. 12

 St. Paul.
 Feb. 19
 RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Westerni'd, Jan. 15 noon Noordland, Jan. 29, noon Kensington, Jan. 22... Friesland, Feb. 5 noon 2 p. m. Westerni'd, Feb. 19, n'n

Pier 14, North river. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y., or R. D. Mann & Co., Kimbali House, Atlanta. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS,
New York, Southampton (London),
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Pozzoni's Powder
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Boro-Talcum Powder.
Almond Meal, large jars.
Laxative Bromo Quinine.
Phosphatic Emulsion C. L. Oil.
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Scott's Emulsion.
Phillips' Emulsion.
Phillips' Emulsion. 

Moller's Cod Liver Oil...

B. & A. Improved Cod Liver Oil...

Hood's Sarsaparilla...

Brown's Sarsaparilla...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla...

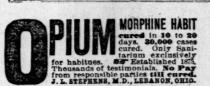
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Allcock's Plasters...

Benson's Plasters... Munyon's Cures. Fountain Syrings Munyon's Cures.
Fountain Syringes, 1 quart...
Fountain Syringes, 2 quarts...
Fountain Syringes, 3 quarts...
Fountain Syringes, 4 quarts...
Hot Water Bottles, fiannel covers, 1 qt
Hot Water Bottles, fiannel covers, 2 qt
Hot Water Bottles, fiannel covers, 3 qt
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ST Consult them before placing your orders. 58

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PRESIDENT COLL Much Work Ye President's on the Gr

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EDGERS. Cash Books ROTYPING, Eto., of Company. TA, GA

TO TEAR IT DOWN

The Georgia Manufacturers' Building Will Be Demolished at Once.

WORK STARTED YESTERDAY

The Contract Gives the Whole Structure to the Woodward Lumber Co.

Much Work Yet To Be Done and the President's Office Will Remain on the Grounds Some Time.

PRESIDENT COLLIER ON DUTY AGAIN

The work of tearing down has begun it carnest.

The Georgia manufacturers' building is

the first to go. In a few days it will be completely destroyed and not a beam will be left, Early yesterday morning when the rem nant of exhibitors arrived on the grounds they were surprised to see a force of laorers at work tearing down the artistic spires of the huge structure. This work continued during the day and when the men left last night the roof and spires had been entirely demolished.

The Georgia manufacturers' building was one of the most striking on the ground. It was built by the Association of Georgia manufacturers. Its terra cotta color and peculiar design gave it an entirely different appearance from any of the other exposition buildings. The structure was put up under contract with the Woodward Jamber Company at a cost of \$7,500 with the waterstanding that at the close of It was built by the Association of Georgia the understanding that at the close of the fair the building would revert to the company. The contract stated that as soon as all of the exhibits were removed the building would be turned over imme-diately to the Woodward Lumber Com-

peny.

This was the first building to be entirely cleared of all exhibits. They were not of a heavy character and were quickly removed. Saturday night the last object was removed. The lumber company began preparations at once for the destruction of the building and a large force of hands began work yesterday morning. All day the work of tearing off the rafters and shingles went on. In a few days nothing

shingles went on. In a few days nothing will be left.

Mr. T. H. Martin, of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, was informed yesterday afternoon that the building was being demolished.

"I suppose it is the work of the lumber company," he said. "The building was put up with the understanding that it would go to them as soon as all of the exhibits were out. There should be pretty.

hibits were out. There should be pretty heavy salvage, as the association made concessions in regard to the design that would enable the company to realize some-thing when it was destroyed. It was built with that idea in view.

"The association has nothing more to do with it. There was no formal action re-quired to turn over the structure to the mpany. They can do with it what they

President Collier Back. President Collier Fack.

President Collier returned yesterday morning from Philadelphia, took the first car for the exposition grounds and remained in his office all day.

During the absence of the president Captain Wiley has been looking after executive affairs, and has attended to all questions requiring presidential authority. President Collier returns to find the exposition grounds in a deserted condition.

skilon grounds in a deserted condition. When he left there was the stir of departing exhibitors and the rush to get away from the fair. On his return yesterday he found most of the exhibitors out of he found most of the exhibitors out of the grounds, and everything in a dilapidated condition. The administration building is practically deserted. Assistant Secretary Blo-lgett remains and the treasurer's office is still open. These, with the department of transportation, are the only offices tow in operation. There is a large amount of work still to be done, however. The matter of awards will require the work of several men for one or two months. All of the diplomas will have to be made out and forwarded to those who were successful. This in itself is an immense job. cessful. This in itself is an immense job. None of the gold medals have yet been made. There has been some delay in securing the contract, and it may be several weeks before a decision is reached.

Those exhibitors who received gold and silver medals will be required to pay for them. Secretary Lewis, who has the matter in hand, received two or three bids from well known medal makers, but all of these were considered too high, and the matter is still under discussion.

President Coffier has gone to work in earnest again. There is still a good amount of business to be looked after, and it is probable that his office will remain on the exposition grounds until February 1st.

CHANGE IN SYSTEM.

Telegraph Messenger Service To Be Supplied with a New Force of Men. In a few days an important change will be made in the telegraph messenger serwhen the telegraph messenger service of the Western Union company.

Mr. N. H. Eggleston, of New York, has taken charge of the affair and will establish general headquarters at 45 North Broad street. The company will be known as the Southern Messenger Service and will be operated an extensively be appropried. that white messengers will be employed.

This is a departure for Atlanta and the change will be of great benefit to the telegraph company. The same system will be put in all of the large southern cities.

MAY STAND TILL MARCH.

The Aragon Hotel Annex Has Not Been Disposed Of. Aragon hotel annex, that large and commodious building on Ellis street erected last summer for exposition visitors, will be torn away after March.

The permit by the general council of Atlanta for the building was granted with the understanding that it should be taken down not later than March, 1836.

The managers of the hotel put the annex together with an idea that it was up for the exposition period and liable to a removal after the close unless the general

council should change its decree, which made the limit of the building March, 1894. The Aragon management has had several propositions not only for the building, but for the furniture in that part of the house, since the exposition closed, but Mr. Beli does not appear to be in a hurry to dispose of what he has, as he has from now until March to close out. Then, too, it may be that he will obtain a prolongation of the right granted by the general council and possibly continue the annex permanently.

WILL WAIT TILL SPRING.

SOLDIERS' HOME NOT TO BE SOLD JUST YET.

The Commissioners Have Decided To Wait Until There Is a Highly Active Real Estate Season

missioners recently appointed by Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court, to conduct the sale of the Soldiers' home property have not yet decided when the sale will be held.

While no action has been taken by the commissioners . is probable that the property will not be put on sale for some time, not before spring any way, and possibly not before fall. In other words, the com-missioners waich and wait for the most ctive real estate season that they may realize as much as possible out of the property. In advance of any official action the board of commissioners, it cannot course, be authoritatively stated just hen the sale will be made, but it is the dividual opinion of several of the board that it should be deferred for some time. They say that this is not an advantageous to sell suburban property. real estate market is not so dull at this time, but the purchases are confined mostly to business and central property. The spring is considered a more favorable time to dispose of suburban property. The com-missioners do not want to sacrifice the property and as the date of sale was left

property and as the date of sale was left to their discretion, they will endeavor to select a time when there is a good market. It will be remembered that in the recent disposition of the case by the court Judge Lumpkin passed an order authorizing and directing the sale of the Soldiers' home and appointing a commission, of which Judge W. L. Calhoun is the head, to conduct the sale. The date and details of the sale were left entirely to the discretion of the commission. the sale were left entirely to the discretion of the commission.

When the property is sold the proceeds will be invested in small homes for indigent soldiers in the various counties of the state that subscribed to the fund to build the home. The amount invested in each county will be confined to the amount subscribed by the respective counties to the original fund for building the home.

ELECTED A SECRETARY.

PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB DIREC-TORS HOLD A SESSION.

Mr. Charlie Ryan Elected Secretary and Treasurer by a Unanimous Vote of the Members.

Yesterday afternoon in the office of Mi Edward C. Peters the directors of the new Piedmont Driving Club held a session for the purpose of electing a secretary

and treasurer. Upon a vote Mr. Charles Ryan, of the American Trust and Banking Company, was elected, and was instructed to take charge at once. Mr. Ryan was one of the most enthusiastic charter members of the new organization and did much towards getting it in shape. He was one of the first to subscribe the amount necessary for membership and has given the club his

loyal support. All other officers of the club were elected at the first meeting Friday afternoon. It was decided then to leave the election of secretary to the board of directors. The

office came to Mr. Ryan 'yesterday after-noon entirely unsolicited and he was sur-prised at the result.

The directors have decided to extend the privileges of the club to the members of the old Piedmont Driving Club until Feb-

MRS. PERMEDUS REYNOLDS DEAD

An Honored Lady Passes Away at Her Home in Marietta.

Mrs. Nancy J. Reynolds, widow of the late Judge Permedus Reynolds, died at her home in Marietta yesterday morning, after ess of only a few days. At the time of her death she was in her eighty-seventh

year.
Mrs. Reynolds was born November 20, 1805, and has, therefore, lived under the administration of every president with the exception of Washington and Adams. Her husband, Judge Permedus Reynolds was one of the most distinguished politi-cians of his day and represented Newton county in the legislature for more than

twenty years.
She leaves only two surviving children, out of a large family, Mrs. Frederick Kolheim, of Marietta, and Mrs. Dr. James Alexander, of this city. She was the mother of the late John G. Reynolds, Fletcher P. Reynolds and Mrs. R. F. Maddox, the deceased wife of Captain Maddox.

The remains will pass through Atlanta today en route to Covington, where all that is mortal of this much beloved lady will be laid to rest beside her distinguished husband in the old family cenetery. Though eighty-nine years of age, Mrs. Reynolds's mind was very active. She retained consciousness until a few mements before her death. Just before oying she bade her family adieu and gently fell

MR. DIMMOCK'S COMMITTEE.

It Will Be Called Together To Consider the Purchase of the Park.

The committee appointed by Mayor King with Councilman Dimmock 2s chairman to consider the purchase of Piedmont park will be called together this week and will prepare a report for the next session of

prepare a report for the next session of the general council.

"I would have called the committee together this afternoon," said Mr. Dimmock yesterday, "but I am on the Crittenton home investigation and it will be impossible to get to work any sooner. I can't say anything about the purchase of the park until our examination. We will look the the whole matter carefully."

These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because-well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything. But this one stopped

because she had found something better than soap—Pearline.

Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear-easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning. 492 Millions Pearline TALKS OF THE SOUTH

Mrs. French-Sheldon Gives Her Views of This Section.

FINE INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS

It Has Many Great Advantages for the Manufacture of Cotton—A Word on Southern Labor.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, who has been in Atlanta on a tour through the south in the interest of capitalists, has made some highly valuable observations in this section. She has studied the social and industrial conditions of the south with the eye of an experienced traveler and what she has to say possesses no little value.

She talked interestingly of what she had

seen yesterday:
"My impressions of the south are at variance with all my preconceived ideas," said she. "In the first place, I have discovered much more genuine Americanism south of Mason and Dixon's line than elsewhere. The southerners, with the exception of the inhabitants of one or two of he states where the French strain prevails, are decidedly the most Anglo-Saxon o Americans in America, and they have adhered with a singular tenacity to the old nservatism and old convictions of thei forefathers. Admitting that this seclusive condition is fast yielding to the more en-ergetic and enterprising spirit of the northerners who are drifting into the southland, eager to avail themselves of the rare op-portunities offered for investments and developments, still the pure southerners will ever retain a je sais quoi sentiment and spirit that declares them the descendants of a feudal aristocracy of the olden time.

"The true pride and enduring silence of families of the old regime under the most distressing and despiriting conditions, when there must be great bitterness rankling in their hearts, commands attention and profound respect from any discriminate observer who studies them free from sectional prejudice. Possibly during the hiatus since ante-bellum times, living in the shadow of disasters, the southerners have been wrapt in profound contemplation, studying cause and effect, deeds and consequences, great motives and sequences, until today they are by this wholesome gradation the better prepared to strike out and make strong, lling strokes in the sea of possibilities they realize surrounds them on all sides. "The south is alive with the quickening of a today and a tomorrow. Looking for-ward and not backward. She is willing to enter the lists as a competitor in all things and stand on her own merit. She is a pure patriot, as witnesseth on all foreign af-fairs, when American dignity or national right is threatened, her anticipatory prof-fers to enroll her veterans and her best

young manhood in a common national cause against allens. "Wrongfully maligned as to her attitude towards her former slaves. No southern born negro can ever be converted into a New Englander and come out improved. The white southerner understands the Afro-American thoroughly and on all sides may

be seen the manifestation of giving the negro a chance,' 'lending a helping hand, and making the law protect him as a citizen and against the outlawry of mobites. "The industrial, manual training and agr cultural schools for the negro have brought about an amazing result during the last five years, and such men as Booker Washington, whose sound judgment and marvelous leadersnip command respect as men among men, great men among great men, have combined to modify former ideas and are fast solving the negro problem as never

before. The nour has struck.
"If forensic fatnatics can be restrained from agitating the southern regions, in less than another decade the negro prob-lem will have reached a common sense, lesome solution, and the prosperity of southern enterprise will be well secured in strong contrast to the eruptive condi-tions prevailing above Mason and Dixon's

"The equipment of the entire south with splendid railroad systems stretching out in every direction aand extensions of established or new roads being projected whenever the demand arises, besides her steamship and steambcats are great ad-vantages to commerce and encourage the newcomer. In truth, all these

attracting outside capital in every chan-"Enterprising scientific experts are constantly experimenting to determine treatment is requisite to render the soil adaptable to all kinds of crops, so that the northern and western farmers can come to the southland and raise crops they are accustomed to, if they shrink from raising cotton and sugar cane and tobacco, protesting their innocence how to handle such. Peach orchards and vine-yards and truck farms, the latter producing two crops annually, have supplanted in some sections the cotton or sugar cane, and vice versa; fruit orchards have given

way to cotton, and a secondary grass "Southland's possibilities have past the experimental stage; so that facts may be considered from a practical and commercial standpoint with absolutely certain results and a margin to boot; as in the case of cctton mills an uninterrupted dividend of 10 per cent, no matter what the price of cctton. A fact revealing a fact, which h-dicates that the surplus must be great, especially in cases where the plant is in-creased out of the surplus without dis-turbing the 10 per cent dividend.

"Cotton mills erected in the region of ccal end water, adjacent to railroads or water way, have effected this prosperity for the manufacturers in the south with the following advantages, making a most

the following advantages, making a most attractive bait to the thrifty, far-seeing New Englander.

"I. The 1 cent a pound less for cotton purchased set hand from the planter on the ground than would be paid at a commercial mart after shipment, a difference of at least \$5 a bale, to say nothing as to the better condition of the cetter condition of the better condition of the cotton, makes a handsome dividend in itself.
"2. The saving of several thousand dol-

lars annually in fuel, another contribution towards either dividend or surplus. "3. Cheaptess of what is considered the best and most contented labor in the world, and the cumulative profit of long

"4. In building, the cheapness of lumber, cheapness of brick, cheapness of land. "5. Mildness of climate, commensurably reducing the expense of heating factories and permitting the operatives to live cheaply and with less expense than

"6. High licenses, which control, if not "6. High licenses, which control, if not totally prevent, drunkenness.
"Besides there are innumerable other conditions equally favorable if not as highly profitable as the above. Retarded development in the southland is not to be deplored, for it obviously has the monetary advantage of all the improvements in laborsaving machiner; all the advanced methods in treating raw materials; all the accurred knowledge in converting waste proods in treating raw materials; all the acquired knowledge in converting waste products into profits. In fine, the millions expended by the more venturesome in more aggressive sections in discoveries and in inventing and perfecting machinery; in hatnessing electricity as a motor, heat and light, as it were in plowing the ground and getting it into condition for fruith sowing, have accrued to the advantage of the south.

"A new era has arrived for the southland.

"A new era has arrived for the land.
"Among other considerations not far distant will in all probability be the commercial relations between the South American states and the south. Their contigueousness secgraphically make this peculiarly feasible and likely. And with foresight let it be hoped that the south will, with the advent of bright prospects, seek with the advent of bright prospects, seek with the advent of other the affort of other than the south will.

ers to juggle her out of her legitimate chances by untowardly relapsing into their old aristocratic lethargy.
"Atlanta's Cotton States and International exposition has resulted in giving outsiders a generous insight into southern affairs, and stimulated an influx of outside capital, in itself sufficient to arouse the determination of the south to keep abreast with the swift movements of the day and cast off the hampering traditions of a bygone period in regaining wealth and prosperity."

HAYDEN WON HIS SUIT.

GAINED TITLE TO VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ATLANTA.

Great Victory Gained by the Plaintiff's Attorneys—Verdict in the Lampkin Case.

By a decision of the superior court yes terday Mr. Reuben C. Hayden is accorded title to certain valuable property in the city of Atlanta. The property is estimated to be worth about \$75,000.

The litigation is as interesting as it is important, and has been pending for a

number of years.

The cause involved the ownership of an undivided portion of the Cone estate. It was instituted some time ago by Mr. Reuben C. Hayden against W. L. Lampkin to recover one-eighteenth of the undivid-ed interest in certain property in Atlanta, being a part of a land lot in the fourteenth district that was owned by Ruben Cone, the grandfather of the plaintiff. When Mr. Cone died he left two heirs,

his wife and daughter, the latter of whom became Mrs. Harriet Hayden, wife of Hon. Julius Hayden, who was for a num-ber of years a resident of Atlanta. Un-der the statute Mr. Hayden became the owner of his wife's property. Many years ago Mrs. Cone and William H Underwood made a marriage contract, by which Mrs. Cone reserved a life interes which Miss. Cone reserved a life interest in all of her property owned at that time, giving the remainder at her death to her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Hayden and her children. By virtue of the terms of the contract of Mrs. Cone and Mr. Underwood, Reuben C. Hayden, the plaintiff in the litteration brought suit to recover onethe litigation, brought suit to recover one ninth interest in the undivided half, or one-eighteenth of the whole estate. The case was submited to the court on ar agreed statement of facts. Judge R. T. Dorsey represented the plaintiff, and Mr. W. R. Hammond the defense. They obly argued the cause. There being no issue of fact for a jury to pass upon, the court directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the property in question. There were six other cases involving the same question of law and growing out of the same matter. The case tried and decided yes-terday was made a test for all of them and the decision applies to all of them.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS TODAY. THEY WILL MEET IN A NUMBER

Two Banks Held Their Annual Meetings Yesterday and Transacted

OF ATLANTA'S INSTITUTIONS.

Important Business.

With the advent of the new year comthe annual meetings of the stockholders of the various banks, also annual re-elections. At the same time the institutions have an annual reckoning of the business transact-ed for the past year and some of them will declare dividends if the officers see fit and the earnings will admit of such. Today the following banks will hold their annual meeting: Atlanta National, Capital City, Merchants, American Trust and Banking Company, Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, the Exchange and the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company.

annual meeting of the Lowry Banking Company will be held on the fourth Tues-day in April, that of the Georgia Trust Company in February. The National Loan Association held a stockholders' meeting on January 1st and re-elected the following officers: T. B. Néal, president; Mrs. John Keely vice president, and Mr. E. H. Thornton,

cashier.

The State Savings bank held its annual meeting last Tuesday and elected the following officers: W. C. Hale, president; J. C. Dayton, cashier; directors, W. C. Hale, J. C. Dayton, C. H. Dayton, D. H. Livermore, G. S. Dale, R. M. Farrar, H. B. Williams, W. R. Ware and T. B. Felder,

for the past six months Those banks which have declared semiannual and annual dividends are as follows: Lowry Banking Company, semi-annual, 4 per cent; \$10,000 was passed to the surplus. The Atlanta National declared a 10 per cent annual dividend. The Capital City will probably declare the same amount. The American Trust and Banking Company declared 21/2 per cent for the past six months.

The business of each banking institution was much greater as compared with pre-

vious years. A DESERVED PROMOTION.

Some Changes in the Force of the Aragon Hotel.

A change has been announced in the force of the Aragon hotel which promotes Mr. Oliver Johnson, formerly night clerk, to the position of cashier.

Mr. Johnson has been with the Aragon for some years and his thorough efficiency and courtesy have envalued him to the

In the change Mr. Ed Brown has resigned and will travel for a Cincinnati house, Mr. Oakley Ballard, of Lincoln, Neb., takes the night clerk's desk. Mr. Johnson will do day duty hereafter altogether. He is one of the best known hotel men of the south and his friends are showering congratulations upon him.

oil or fat?

Cod-iiver oil does not appear to be anything but so much oil or fat. Yet the chemists tell us that united with the oil, in an almost invisible form, are a number of most valuable medicinal agents. Cod-liver oil is more than a fat. This explains why cream, which, is a fat, is not equally as good as cod-liver oil.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with hypophosphites, is more than an oil, for in the cod-liver oil are these valuable agents. No substitute can ever be made for cod-liver oil; for human skill cannot combine an oil with these medicinal agents as they originally exist in that oil. And an emulsified oil is a digested oil.

50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, New York



DOWN THEY GO!

At \$11.90 Each.

At \$7.90 Each,

We are authorized to display and offer for sale the exhibit of Strouse & Bro's "High Art" clothing at actual cost of manufacture. This exhibit was awarded the medal at our exposition and consists of the most beautiful suits, overcoats and trousers ever produced. It's a treat to see them; don't miss it.



## Modern Methods Conquer.

There are a great many people who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, skin, blood or nervous troubles, who hesitate about going to the office of Dr. Hathaway & Co. for treatment solely be-

Hathaway & Co. for treatment solely because they have the prejudice, created by old-fashioned ideas, on the subject of medical advertising.

If these people would think a moment they would easily see that there is not a feature about the methods of Dr. Hathaway & Co. which does not recommend itself to every practical, level-headed person. In this country when an individual, a firm, or a corporation has a good thing a firm, or a corporation has a good thing cure their advertising in an surreptitious manner by all kinds of expedients and in ways that are much more reprehensible than sincere, candid, open talking through

advertising mediums.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are qualified by the best training, by years of experience, and by daily practice with hundreds of patients, to treat diseases peculiar to man and womankind, as well as practice medicine generally, and they have arranged their system of fe.j on so low a scale as to place their services within the reach of everybody. They charge a nominal fee and furnish medicines free, thus saving the patient the cost of a drug bill, which is very often the most expensive feature of medical treatment.

Dr. H. & Co. a. specialists of established reputation. They will cure you in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and scientific treatment. Consultation free at office or by mail. advertising mediums.

Crown Derby, Coal-

French, English and German Dinner Sets, all decorations.

Princess, Delft, Dresden and Onyx and

Game Sets.

Candelabras and Jardineres.

61 Peachtree St.



### that nothing else can. It's the varnish of man's attire. You can't be a "back number" when we supply all the features of your dress.

AIM HIGH

38 Whitehall St.

The Talented Actor.

KATE BYRON

And a Competent Company, Presenting "Ups and Downs of Life." Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

Wednesday and Thursday, January 15th

CHAS. FROHMAN'S COMPANY Sydney Grundy's Greatest Success SOWING THE WIND

From the Empire Theater, New York, With the same great cast that produced the play

200 Nights in 100 Nights in USUAL PRICES.

Sale opens Monday at Grand box office. GUARANTEEFUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

HON. W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A Successful Southern Enterprise. About eighteen months old, and has written over \$2,800,000 insurance. Death claims aggregating \$10,000 paid in full before due. It is the insurance for business and professional men at less than half "old line" rates. Agents that furnish satisfactory reference can se-

Address Craig Coffeld, General Manager, 141 43, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. College Park

cure profitable contracts

The Name of MANCHESTER, GA.

> Has Been Changed = to=

COLLEGE PARK postoffice will remain MANCHESTER, GA. The New Manchester Company is now represented by W. A. Hemphill, Jacob Haas and Judge W. R. Hammond, who are prepared to give unquestionable titles to purchasers.

Colonel D. U. Sloan, of College Park, is our agent, and will show the many desirable residence lots to visitors, and also offer small farms on reasonable terms.

The educational and social advantages of College Park now offer inducements not excelled, if equaled, by any suburb of Atlanta.

NEW MANCHESTER COMPANY.

NEW MANCHESTER COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Receipts and Disbursements of County Treasurer from January 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895

Show license
J. S. Watson, house rent
Jury fee and fines, city court
Sale almshouse mule.
T. J. Donaldson, sale mule and
two pigs
T. J. Donaldson, sale sirup barrels
W. R. Brown, sale of lumber
Merriwether Company, convicts
returns
Fannin county, convicts returns.
Hall county, convicts returns.
Cobb county, convicts returns.
Corrigan, sale old iron

Balance in treasury December 31, 1895...

Balance in treasury December 1, 1836.

Atlanta, Ga., January 13, 1836.—Honorable Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County, Georgia—Gentlamen: The above is a statement of the financial condition of the treasure of Fulton county, from January 1, 1836. Respectfully 1, 1836. C. M. PAYNO.

County Treasurer.



TUESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT. Robert Mantell

"MONBARS."

'THE CORSICAN BROTHERS." Seats on sale at Silverman's and boxoffice.

Friday and Saturday, January 17 and 18th SPECIAL SATURDAY MATINEE Return of the Old Favorites



Eloping with Groceries

May be forgiven when taken from a high-price credit store, but any one that would steal goods at the price we name-well, it would be down right mean.

A fine ham for He pound; best flour in Atlanta, \$4.50 a barrel; tomatoes, 5c can; potted ham and tongue, 5c; roast or corn beef, 10c; pure B. W. flour, 3 to 4c; pancake flour, 10c package; good rice, 5c pound; finest New Orleans, south Georgia and silver drip sirup, 50c gallon; extra fine clives, 50c quart; extra fine California table peaches, pears, apricots and plums, 16c can; eggs, fresh dally, 20c dozen; fine cranberries, 15c quart; cream cheese, 15c pound; three packages oat flakes, 25c; ten pounds lard, 85c. Largest and finest stock of groceries in the state to select from J. H. GLENN, would be down right mean.

USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL

Brass Fire Sets, Andirons, Fen-

ders, Coal Vases and Coal Hods,

Chafing Dishes, Tin Toilet Sets,

Fancy Japanese Waiters, English

Decorated Tea Pots, Royal Turkey Roasters-best made. A full line of House Furnishing Goods, Mantels, Tiles, Grates and

Gas Fixtures.

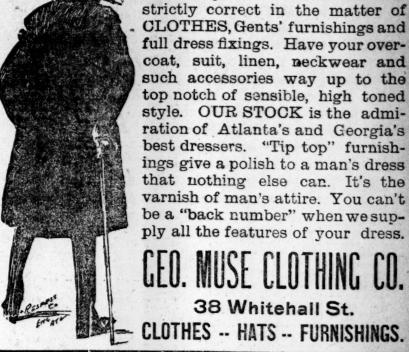
Monitor Steel Ranges

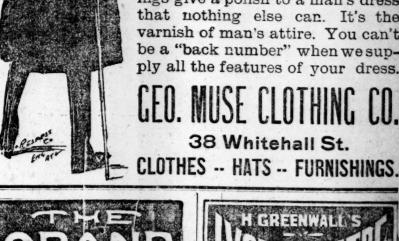
We have sold them twenty-five years. Every one guaranteed.

COOK STOVES FROM \$5 UP. Everything retailed at wholesale prices for cash next ten days.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY.









OLIVER BYRON

a firm, or a corporation has a good thing they want everybody to know it. That's business. There is no reason why practitioners in medicine should not let the world know what they can do for their patients, and the best way to do that is to do it honestly and fairly through the columns of the newspapers as advertisers. Doctors who profess to have a horror of advertising are generally pretty good advertisers themselves, but they are not honorable advertisers, inasmuch they secure their advertising in an surreptitious



oimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of call forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY, & CO., 2½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 24 and 25 Inman building. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Vases and Bric-a-Brac, handsome designs in famous wares including Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn,

port and Teplitz.

Rich Cut Glass.

Gold Lamps. Limoges Fish and

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

SATZKY, MERCHANT TAILOR,

11 East Alabama Street. I will close out my stock of Fall and Winter Goods at a great reduction for the next thirty days. Come and see me.

1886. She has made an excellent librarian and is very popular with the legal fracer-

and is very popular with the legal fraternity.

Miss Mattie D. Plunkett, from Flora, and candidate from Madison county, is the daughter of the late Dr. J. L. Plunkett, a prominent physician of Leake county, and is a sister of Dr. J. H. Plunkett, of Flora, and of Dr. B. J. Plunkett, of Flora, and of Dr. B. J. Plunkett, of Flora, and of Dr. B. J. Plunkett, of Brownsville, Hinds county, Miss. She is also a relative of the Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunkett, member of the house of lords from Dublin, Ircland. She is the eldest sister of seven children. She has been teaching school twelve years and has worked herself up to the present high position of principal of the Flora schools and is also the president of the examining board of Madison county.

MRS. DIMMICK IS BEAUTIFUL.

Harrison Will Marry.

that he is to take unto himself a second

### MISSISSIPPI'S NEW LIBRARIAN'

The Story of the Lively Contest in Which Mrs. Bell Won.

Jackson, Miss., January 13.-(Special.)-The victory of Mrs. Helen D. Bell in the contest for the office of librarian is still the talk of the state, just as that remarka-ble contest has been the feature of the

assembling of the state legislature.

This is the first real entry of woman into outhern politics. The Mississippi woman not of the "new" variety, as portrayed the comic papers, but she has proved that as a campaigner she is a glittering success. No contest for the United States senate has ever been more spirited or fuller of life than this one in which there have been first and last, twenty-three con-

There is something of interest in the movement that led up to the eligibility of woman to this office, and also in the circumstances that resulted in this special

Prior to 1890 this position was supposed to be held by men only and women were not eligible. If they secured it at all, the campaign had to be conducted in the campaign had to be conducted in the name of some man. It was in this way Mrs. Morancy secured the position in 1876, and held it for seven successive terms of two years each. Then there was a change in the constitution, and by special provision women were made eligible for this position.

Early in 1895 the papers over the state began to announce probable candidates for librarian. After probable candidates came out and announced themselves as in the race and when the delegates to the democratic convention were elected, there twenty-three avowed candidates. It fore the people. Many of the counties, when they elected their delegates, instructed for their favorites, and thus a great many of the members of the legislature are here instructed. The numerous candidates kept up with the county vote, and, as a member or a senator was elected, would besiege him with petitions on their behalf. Most of the candidates have conducted their vass through the mails, but several have made a partially personal canvass. During the democratic convention some little interest was manifested, but as passed and the candidates began to drop out of the race, interest increased oliticians used their influence on behalf of the several. The papers throughout the state have kept the names of candidates before the public. As the time for the meeting of the legislature drew near the question of the selection of a librarian was discussed as much as was the quesof the selection of a senator, while the senatorial question been one discussed only by the politicians and prominent men, the librarianship has been paramount among the people as a

They Had Headquarters.

Several days before the time appointed for the assembling of the legislature the candidates came in ahead of the memberset and established headquarters, and a the different members-elect came in they were met by the choice flowers from the beauty of the state, and besought for first, second, third and even to fourth and selection from among the many appli cants. At the Edwards house, which is the political rendezvous of the state, five of the candidates established headquarters and began an active and lively canvass. Monday evening before the legislature met the candidates held a reception in the Edwards house parlors. There were ten candidates for librarian and three for postmistress of the house, and it was surely an unlucky number for the many men For when some friend of one of the fair candidates would introduce a mber to that crowd so brilliant was the ages that there was only one way to get out, and that was to promise each fair one to vote for her. The harmony among the candidates was noticeable and com mented upon, for as soon as one candidate met a member and had talked to him awhile she would introduce him to her competitors, and they would compare notes joke each other over their chances of suc-

The legislative body is an exceptionally fine looking set of men, and there are a great many bachelors among them, and to him, he would often forget for wha purpose the people sent him there and begin to hint at its being leap year and that he was a candidate for matrimony It was great fun for the boys. Many drummers and others were taken for mem-bers and it is needless to say did not ceive the fair aspirants for politica

On January 7th, when the legislature met the excitement subsided for that day only, but the candidates worked on, It was not known definitely how many we in the race, but over a dozen were mixed with the crowd. Wednesday, the second day of the legislature, interest had in creased and the friends of the different candidates were "pulling" for all they were worth. Wednesday afternoon, when a call a caucus was issued, it was known it was for the purpose of nominating a state librarian.

The Caucus Was Lively.

Three of the candidates live in this city and long before the time for the assembling for the caucus the galleries began to fill with ladies, each one discussing the merits of her favorites. The caucus met in the hall of representatives and it was filled to overflowing. Though anxious to find out their strength, yet the candidates and the friends were loath to put the ques-tion to a final test, and though the caucus on to a final test, and though the caucus as called for 2:30 p. m., it was after 8 elock before Clerk of the House Smith lied the caucus to order. Mr. A. J. ussell, of Meridian, was elected chairman. Some discussion was indulged in as whether to elect a senator or libertical whether to elect a senator or librarian but Senator Trigg, after paying them high tribute, said that it was due that the ladies should come first, and his moden to that effect prevailed.

Mr. Jones and His Eloquence. munediately following the announce-that nominations were in order Mr. nes, who occupied a seat away back in a far corner on the right as you enter

five minutes filled the great chamber with uch an outburst of eloquence as is seldom heard in legislative halls.

Mr. Jones went back to Adam's palm

days; from Eden he soared aloft and

ett 50, Miss Tucker 30, Miss Hardgrave 19. The fourth and last ballot for the night was: Mrs. Bell 26, Miss Smylle 7, Miss Yerger 15, Miss Barrington 11, Miss Plunkett 60, Miss Tucker 36, Miss Hardcarried the caucus over till Fri-This carried the caucus over till Friday.

The third day of the contest for librarian was a quiet one, but the candidates still worked for the coveted position.

The crowd was greater than the two preceding nights and the candidates found it hard to edge their way from desk to desk and the members could hardly get to the front to vote. When the caucus was called to order Mr. E. N. Thomas, of Washington county, withdrew the name of Miss Yerger, thus leaving only six candidates in the race. The caucus was anxious for the contest and immediately proceeded to business.

This was the fifth ballot and resulted as follows: Mrs. Bell 34, Miss Barrington 16, Miss Tucker 36, Miss Hardgrave 20, Miss Smylie 10, Miss Plunkett 56.

After this ballot Senator Hardy, of Lauderdale, withdrew the name of Miss Smylie.

Lauderdale, withdrew the name of Miss Smylie.

The sixth ballof resulted: Mrs. Bell 29, Miss Barrington 14, Miss Tucker 36, Miss Hardgrave 18, Miss Plunkett 66.

Mr. B. N. Wells, of Hinds county, withdrew the name of Miss Hardgrave, and Senator Bowers, of Harrison county, withdrew the name of Miss Barrington. This left only three in the race and the friends of Miss Tucker asked for thirty minutes in which to consider the matter, but this was denied them. There was general excitement as voting on the seventh ballot began, as all felt that a nomination would be made on this rallot. It resulted as follows: Mrs. Bell 66, Miss Tucker 32, Miss Plunkett 71.

Mrs. Bell the Nominee.

Mrs. Bell the Nominee. Immediately after the seventh ballot, the friends of Miss Tucker held a caucus, and decided to withdraw her rame from the race. Hon. Walter White, cf days; from Eden he soared aloft and across Mount Ararat; gathered satellites from around about the kingdom of Venus—
"Tore the azure robe of night And set the stars of glory there."
"Who is he?" the ladies on the other side of the hall were asking. "Why don't he name his candidate?" "Who in the world is he nominating?" "Til bet two to one he nominates a widow."

These and similar expressions were heard all over the house and when, with an extraordinary high flight and still more beautiful pysotechnics, Mr. Jones declared he was going to vote for every rose in the garden and sat down without making



MRS. HELEN J. BELL, The New Librarian of the State of Mississippi.

The Woman Who Won.

Mrs. Helen D. Bell is the daughter of Major Wesley Drane, of Kentucky, and the

wife of the late Hon. Walter S. Bell, of

Madison county, Mississippi, and a candi-

date from Hinds county. She was educat-

ed in the common schools in Enterprise,

Wilkinson county. She is a native

any nomination, there was a thunder of cheered after nearly every sentence, and applause. As soon as the applause had subsided after Mr. Jones's speech nominations were in order, and then the merits of the different candidates were placed be-

of the different candidates were placed before the caucus.

The beauty of our fair southland is a
theme the chivalrous gentlemen are ever
ready to discuss, and how well they espoused the cause of their favorites in the
nominating speeches can only be told by
those who heard them. This was a chance
for eulogy and simile and sacred as well as
profane history was drawn upon for comparisons, and after each nominating speech
one would ask: "Well, what else can be
said of the next one?" But the gentlemen
found no lack of expressions and those assembled were highly entertained, though
it took over two hours to place all of the
candidates in nomination.

Representative Buckley, of Clarke, made
the nominating speech in favor of Mrs.
Helen D. Bell, of Hinds.

Senator Hardy, of Lauderdale, placed in
nomination Miss Smylle, of Lauderdale.

Mr. Coleman, of LePlore, placed in nomination Miss Minnie Barrington, of Hancock.

Senator Boyd, of Tippah, placed in ed in the common schools in Enterprise, Miss., and is a graduate of the East Mississippi Female coilege. Soon after leaving school she married and lived in Meridian, where her husband was a practicing attorney. She lived there till her husband's death. She was left a widow with four young children and soon after her husband's death moved to Jackson to seek employment and to educate her children. Like the noble woman that she is, she begun the struggle for a living with a bright and cheerful heart. She soon won the confidence of the people and has worked her way up. She was the first person to stand the rigid civil service examination adopted during the administration of Harrison. She made a high mark and was given a responsible position in the postoffice in Jackson, which she has held ever since. She is highly educated and of rare literary attainments and is well fitted for the position she sought.

From among the numerous candidates the caucus could not have done better than it did in choosing Mrs. Helen D. Bell. She is one of the most estimable ladies in the city. The beauty and the tal-

nation Miss Minnie Barrington, of Hancock.

Senator Boyd, of Tippah, placed in nomination Mrs. M. L. Brougher, of Hinds. Senator Miller placed in nomination Miss Mattie Plunkett, of Leake.
Senator Wells, of Hinds, placed in nomination Miss Annie Hardgrave, of Hinds. Mr. Chapman, of Sunfower, nominated Miss Mae Yerger, of Washington.
Senator Rainwater nominated Miss Laura Pugh, of Panola.
Senator Clarke, of Attala, nominated Miss Mattie Meek, of Attala, Judge Critz placed in nomination Miss Rosa Lee Tucker, of Chickasaw.
Senator Brewer, of Yalobusha, nominated Mrs. Josephine Robinson, of Yalobusha. Mr. Coedy, of Yazoo, nominated Mrs. Lee, of Yazoo.

An Even Dozen on the First Ballot.

An Even Dozen on the First Ballot. Thus it was ascertained that there were only twelve candidates for the librarian-

only twelve candidates for the librarianship. After the nominations the caucus
immediately proceeded to ballot, and the
first ballot resulted as follows:

Mrs. Bell 24, Miss Smylle 16, Miss Plunkett 26, Miss Barrington 17, Miss Hardgrave
15, Miss Yerger 19, Miss Pugh 6, Miss Meek
3, Miss Tucker 30, Mrs. Robinson 5, Mrs.
Lee 6, Mrs. Brougher 1.

There was a sigh of relief among the
candidates as soon as the ballot was read,
though each had placed a higher estimate
upon her strength than she really had.
All still had a chance.

After the first ballot the caucus adjourned till 7:30 Wednesday evening.

The galleries and aisles were crowded
with ladies and gentlemen, friends and
spectators.

It was known that the rames of some

with ladies and gentlemen, friends and spectators.

It was known that the names of some of the candidates would be withdrawn, and as soon as order was obtained, Senator Boyd, of Tippah, withdrew the name of Mrs. Brougher; Mr. Lamb, of Panola, withdrew the name of Miss Pugh; Mr. Taylor, of Yazoo, withdrew the name of Mrs. Lee: Mr. Robertson, of Yalobusha, withdrew the name of Mrs. Robinson. The name of Miss Meek was also withdrawn.

More Ineffectual Ballots.

More Ineffectual Ballots.

This left only seven in the race and everybody was anxious for the balloting to proceed, and to find out who had gained strength. The second ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

Mrs. Bell 24. Miss Smylie 12. Miss Yerger 19. Miss Barrington 19. Miss Plunkett 44. Miss Tucker 31. Miss Hardgrave 20. It was then seen that there would be a deadlock and there was nothing to do but to proceed with the balloting.

The third and fourth ballots were taken without anything out of the usual happening. The third ballot resulted as follows: Mrs. Bell 22. Miss Smylie 8. Miss Yerger 17, Miss Barrington 17, Miss Plunk-

MRS. VANDERBILT-BELMONT.
his is the former Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt
and the new Mrs. Perry Belmont, as
she appears in her latest photographs.
She was a Mobile girl and has been a
great social leader in New York. ent of the state was represented before the caucus and each one possessed special charms and qualifications for the position, but the caucus decided that Mrs. Bell pos-sessed both and is best fitted for the trust placed in her charge. Some of the Others.

Miss Rosa Lee Tucker, the present librarian, was elected to that position in 1830 through the name of a gentleman friend and held the office for two years, when she was re-elected in her own name, the constitutional convention in the meantime having made women eligible for the position. She is thus the first woman who was ever elected to an office in the state of Mississippi. She is the daughter of the late General W. F. Tucker, who was foully killed by an unknown assassin in

MRS. DIMMICK. his is the woman who, it is believed, is soon to be the bride of ex-President Harrison. He will arrive in New York

wife, nobody knows; but the papers are full of the story and naturally a great deal is being written about the fair woman

She resides in this city, and General Harrison is here. He arrived Sunday. A reporter who was on hand at the Fifth Avenue broached the subject in

"General Harrison, seventeen newspapers made an interesting statement this morning concernig the object of your visit to

"I can't help it," the ex-president broke in, "if seventeen thousand papers something to say about me. The fact remains that there is nothing interesting at all. I came here simply and solely on professional business and with no other object in view "
"And that business?" hazarded the re-

New York. Will-

"Is," General Harrison replied, 'to argue a case which relates to irrigation in California. That, and that only, was what brought me here."
"But," said the reporter, "many per-

sons insist that you are contemplating 'I must beg of you," answered the General with a smile, "to excuse me from answering any more personal questions.

I have come as I said, simply on profes-sional business." sional business."

The newspapers prefer to believe that there is a great deal in the marriage rumor and are, therefore, saying much about Mrs. Dimmick. She is a woman of about thirty-five years of age, and was born at Honesdale, Pa. Her father was the late Russell Lord, at one time a capitalist, but who lost his fortune. Har girlhood was spent at Princeton, N. J., and it was there she was married to Mr. Dinmick, whom she had met during his college days. His father was a promit

orney general of the state.

Mrs. Dimmick became a widow a few weeks after her marriage, her husband dving of typhoid fever while they were on their wedding tour in the west. For some years after she lived in Princeton with her Although she had been left in comfortable circumstances by her husband, she lost ich of her fortune and is now far from

and wealthy Pennsylvanian, at one time at-

being rich.

Mrs. Dimmick is an attractive woman, although not beautiful. She has tact and brilliancy in conversation. She is a niece of the late Mrs. Harrison, with whom she spent much time at the white house. Mrs. Dimmick resides in New York at No 40 East Thirty-eighth street. Her sister is the wife of Lieutenant John F. Parker, of the navy.

### THE SOCIAL SIDE

Last night Mr Willis Ragan gave an elegant dinner party in honor of Mrs. Peabody, of Pennsylvania, the guest of

Mrs. Joseph Thompson.
The table was an exquisite study in pink, the white damask cloth held in place by knots of LaFrance roses and streamers of satin ribbon. A dresden basket filled with roses and maidenhair ferns adorned the center of the table, while the candelabras, with their tiny pink tapers, had silken shades of the same color. Mr. Ragan's guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Cox, Miss Joan Clark,, Misses Newman, Major Livingston Mims, Mr. Eb T. Williams, Mr. Fontaine and Mr.

The Misses Venable have returned from New York. Miss Mildred Williams, who has been the

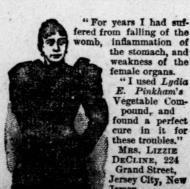
guest of the Misses Newman, returned to her home in Nashville yesterday. Miss Disston, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck, returned to

her home in Philadelphia yesterday. The Nine O'Clock German club will give a german Thursday night.

The young ladies interested in the par lor concert to be given at Mrs. Lowe's Friday night for the benefit of the Grady hospital, are meeting with great success in the sale of their tickets. This occasion will be one of the most delightful of the social events of the season.

The marriage of Miss Cecilia Lynch and Mr. Jerry Wallace will take place Wednes day, January 15th, at the church of th Immaculate Conception, at 11 o'clock.

Miss Mary Lee Leonard gave a ver delightful luncheon yesterday afternoon Miss Mattie Mae Kimball.



fered from falling of the womb, inflammation of the stomach, and female organs.
"I used Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound, and found a perfect cure in it for MRS. LIZZIE DECLINE, 224 Grand Street, ersey City, New

It Commenced Yesterday and Will Bc Taken Up This Afternoon.

SOME INTERESTING TESTIMONY

Marks Conducted Three Establish. ments in Georgia-What Was Done in the Courts.

It Is She Whom Report Has It General The Marks matter came up before Judge Lumpkin yesterday afternoon on an ap-New York January 13.—The presence in New York of ex-President Harrison re-news interest in the rumor that he will soon marry. Whether it is true or not plication to set aside the foreclosure of the Capital City bank's mortgage and to appoint a permanent receiver to take charge of the assets of S. Marks & Company, and dispose of the same for the

benefit of all the creditors.

It will be remembered that on December 24th, S. Marks & Company's whisky store, on Decatur street, was closed by the sheriff under a mortgage fi. fa. in favor of the Capital City bank, the amount of the mortgage being \$4,009. About a week subsequent the Redistilling and Rectifying Company, of New Orleans, holding a claim of \$2,500, joined in by several other creditors, petitioned Judge Lumpkin for an order to set aside the mortgage foreclosure and temporarily appoint a receiver Under the representations, the court made an order appointing Sheriff Barnes tem-porary receiver of the property, with power to advertise the sale of the same, unless further order was made to the con-In pursuance of the order of the trary. ourt, the matter came up vesterday for hearing.

The evidence in the case was quite

voluminous. It was sought to be shown by the petitioners that there was fraud in the transactions of S. Marks; that Mr. L. Cohen had made a statement that the firm had plenty of money and intended to buy in the stock of goods in litigation at its sale; that they had misrepresented their financial standing in the mercantile agencies for the purpose of getting credit; and that there had been collusion in manipulating the failure. The mortgage held by the Capital City bank was attacked. On the other hand the defendants introduced affidavits seeking to controvert the charges of fraud and collusion. Mr. Cohen's af-fidavit tends to deny that he made the statements charged to him; Mr. Haas, of the Capital City bank, denying any collusion on the part of the bank or himself.

The hearing occupied all of the afternoon and was finally continued over until this afternoon, when it will be resumed at 3 o'clock, and probably finished.

S. Marks had three houses, one here another in Columbus and still another in Savannah. All of these establishments were effected by the failure. Much of the property in the store has been identified by the creditors. The stock is shown to be worth about \$4,000, against which there is over three times as much indebtedness In the superior court yesterday Gabriella Spence was granted a first verdict for a divorce from Marion W. Spence, or the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Joseph Amont Convicted. The case against Joseph Amont, charg-ed with burglary, was called up and tried in the criminal branch of the superior court yesterday morning. The jury ren-dered a verdict of guilty of larceny from a nouse and he was fined \$40 and costs. It will be remembered that some weeks ago, during the progress of the exposition, Amont was caught on South Pryor street by Patrolman Stamps. Just a short time previous some one had entered the house of Mr. Drew Tye, on Pryor street, and of Mr. Drew Tye, on Pryor street, and stolen therefrom a watch. The alarm was given at the time and Amont was gold up Pryor street about the same time. When he saw the patrolman he appeared to be drunk. The patrolman, however, arto be drunk. The patrolman, however, arrested him and took him to the station-house. Mr. Tye's watch was found upon Amont's person. The evidence in the case was purely circumstantial, but very strong. Amont is a young white man, and was thought to be a member of a gang of sneak thleves and burglars that then infested the city. Another case for assault with intent to kill the patrolman who arrested him that night was made against Amont. This will be tried later on. Judge Clark will sentence Amont during the week.

Babe Farmer, a young negro boy, who was tried and convicted for burglarizing

tried and convicted for burglarizing Reginstein's residence some weeks was sentenced to three years in the

Mr. Reginstein's residence some weeks ago, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

E. A. Jones, a young man, entere a plea of guilty to a charge of simple Arceny and was fined \$50 and costs. Jones is the young man who came to Atlanta several weeks ago from Florida, rented a bicycle, shipped it to Jacksonville and followed it on the next train. He was arrested in Jacksonville and brought back to Atlanta and indicted by the grand jury for larceny. His father will be here today and will probably pay the fine and sceure the boy's release.

Mollie Thomas was tried on a charge of larceny after trust and dismissed.

In Judge Berry's Court.

In Judge Berry's Court. In Judge Berry's court, the criminal branch of the city court, yesterday, Sadie Miller was tried on a charge of keeping a lewd house and was discharged. "Dutch" Annie Searcy and Cora Howard were tried

Annie Searcy and Cora Howard were tried on a similar charge and found guilty. Sentence was suspended until January 23d.

The case against Harry Mullen, charged with assau... and battery, on W. W. Dudley, last June, one night after church, was taken up, but the court adjourned for the day without finishing it. It will be resumed this morning and completed.

Judge Reid, of the civil branch of the city court, yesterday morning took a few judgments, with and without juries, in uncontested cases. He made an order appointing George S. Osborn the official stenographer of the court.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Man with \$350 cash, as part-ner in a spiendid opening. Steady, gober man can secure chance of lifetime. Ad-dress XYZ, this office. jan 14-2t. WANTED-Partner in finely-fitted lunch room; good location, low rent, small cap-ital required. Lunch Room, Constitution. WANTED-Partner, either silent or ac-tive, with small capital, to push good ad-vertising combination. D. E. C., Constitu-

TWO YOUNG MEN of good qualifications desire to buy or begin a weekly news-paper at some good location. Address Box 184, Oxford, Ga.

184, Oxford, Ga.

FREE—Handsomely illustrated "Guide of Speculators and Investors," mailed free. Send us your name and address. C. D. Hughes & Co., bankers and brokers, 85 Broadway, New York city. oct20-14t sun tues thur

HAVE \$3,000 to purchase an interest in an established business; have fifteen years' experience. Address C. H. W., care Cou-stitution. experience. Address in jan10-6t stitution.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR LEASE—Want to confer with a thorough hotel man with some means who wants to buy a part interest and manage the best small hotel in the city—a money maker to the right party. Address A. B. C., Constitution office.

### FOR EXCHANGE

SQUARE PIANO, used several years; will expange for typewriter. Send number name, specimen of writing of typewriter. S. B. Foster, Tuskaloosa, Ala. jan 14-2t fri su.

### PERSONAL.

R. S. TO S. R.—Letter received Saturday, Glad to hear from you once more. Can come at any time. IF YOU HAVE CATARRH in any of its forms and S. C. C. & B. M. fails to effect a cure after a fair trial your money will be returned. It per bottle at druggists or sent prepaid by Stripling & Stripling, Villa Rica, Ga. DR. G. J. KELLY has moved his office and residence to the Delbridge hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKEh & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building. Atlanta. ROSSER & CARTER negotiate loans upon improved Atlanta real estate at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Apply direct at their office, 16½ East Alabama

\$1,000, \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,500, \$5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewel-ry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of in-terest. No. 210 Norcross B'ding, Atlanta, Ga WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real es-tate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, have from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

mon central property at 6 per cent.

MONL's ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8
per int straight on real estate in Fulton
and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and
loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2
North Broad st.

FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta,
promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis,
attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan 5-tf

\$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$7,500 to lend at 6 and 7 per cent; special facilities for large loans. T. F. Scott, 841 Equitable building.

TRADER'S COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate. Coty properly to exchange for good farms or timber land. Bank stocks for sale. 47 N. Broad street. jan12-Iy for good farms of timber land. Bank Stocks
for sale. 47 N. Broad street. jan12-fy
TO LOAN in sums to suit on real estate
in Fulton and DeKalb counties; prompt
attention to applications. Candler &
Travis, 502 Equitable building.

Jan 12 sun tues

Jan 12 sun tues \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$5,000 to lend at, 7 per cent. Address Money, box 281, city. \$500 TO \$50,000 to loan at 6 and 7 per cent; no'rs discounted. 609 Gould building. Robert Schmidt.

MONEY TO LOAN-Stort time loans at reasonable rates. Money ready. No de-lay. Parrott & Stearns, 23/2 S. Bread st. an 14-12t-tu thur su.

FOR RENT-Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT-Half of an 11-room house, furnished or unfurnished, 2 West Peachtree blocks from the Aragon hotel. FOR RENT-Elegantly furnished residence at 422 Whitehall st.; call and see same and apply for terms to Thos. J. Delbridge, 10 Trinity ave. jan3 2w

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT-A nice 6-room cottage, 5 acres of tillable land, besides a nice grove; in two miles of union depot, on north side; good transportation; price \$15. 9 East Alabama street.

ROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Three nice rooms, singly of for light housekeeping. Apply 55 N. For syth street. FOR RENT-Two bright, sunny roums, 187 Ivy street.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-One large front room, nicely furnished. Apply 45 East Cain.

TO LET-One large front room, furnished, with bath and fuel for two gentlemer, \$15; one small front room, bath and fuel, \$9; references required. 185 Ivy street. ian 12-3t ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Four choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable, will board with tenant if desired. Address Owner, Constitution office.

GOOD rooms, furnished or unfurnished also for light housekeeping. 62 North Forsyth street. jan-11-1w FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

CARRIAGES—For a first-class home-made carriage go to John M. Smith, 122 Au-burn avenue. jan 12 7-t

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous. FOR RENT-Store on Whitehall street and store on Alabama street and ground-floor office on Alabama street, J. H. & A. L.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. FOR SALE—Markham house annex; bids for same will be received until January 25, 1896, by the undersigned; parties wishing to bid on building please come and examine. George W. Scoville & Co. jan12-3t A PEAUTIFUL set quartered oak bans fixtures for sale. Richly carved pancle elegant oxidized copper grill work and French plateglass. George S. May, 10 Temple Court. jan12-tf

LOST—In woman's building, one box of wood carvings; liberal reward will be paid for its return and no questions asked. Apply Mrs. Sharpe, at woman's building.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) Business coflege, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., railroad fare paid. Catalogue free. deci-tr

WANTED-Agents. AGENTS make \$12 per day selling Willams's Immense Dollar Ink Sets. Willams Ink Works, 18 Desbrosses street,

FURNITURE—Everylody calls on Gris wold & Martin to buy, seil and exchang furniture, packing done at short notic Griswold & Martin, 115 A hitchall street. FURNITURE PACKED-We take special pains in packing and shipping furniture crockery, etc. Call and get our prices Grisweld & Martin, 115 Whitehall street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I HAVE THREE 5-room houses and one 9-room house, just 'mished, in the best streets close in, in West End All of these houses are strictly first-lass and have every modern convenience and elegantly finished. I will sell on 'ea- nable terms. Come to see me if you are looking for a nice home at a remonstile price. Young A. Gresham, owner, '41 4 South Broad st. FOR SALE OR RENT-My residence, corner Peachtree and Sixth streets; most liberal terms if taken at once. Isaac 5. Boyd.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Five-room house and lot on Luckie street. Address box 64, Woodlawn, Ala, jan10-4t fri sat sun tues

FOR RENT OR LEASE—My residence, 422

FOR RENT OR LEASE—My residence, 422
Whitehall street, elegantly furnished, or will sell furniture on small payments and lease house. Call and look through and apply for terms to Thomas J. Delbridge, 10
Trinity avenue. jan 8-7t. FOR SALE OR RENT-10-room house, 361 Capitol avenue; prefer to sell, as house is too nice a place for renting purposes. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building, jani-tf.

"CATCH THE BOOM"-Small amounts in-"CATCH THE BOOM"—Small amounts invested in wheat and stocks now will pay sure profits. Send for free book and market review explaining how to make money. Bank references furnished. B. Oliver & Co., brokers, Chicago stock exchange, Chicago. jan 5-8t sun tues thur

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED-Occupants.

PERMANENT COUPLE, or several gen

Those Chimes

May not be good enough for Atlanta but our diamonds are good enough for anybody. Are you about ready to buy yet? The girl is getting impatient.

Julius R. Watts & Co. Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED-A sober and honest young man to travel for a wholesale liquor house; some experience in the pusiness necessary. Address X. Y. Z., Atlanta, Ga. WANTED—By a young man, instruction in Munson's system of shorthand a rights in a week. C., care Constitution. WANTED—Man with push to introduce a new article among merchants and stable men in Atlanta and every city and town in Georgia and surrounding states. Pays per day. Sells on sight. No competition. Address with stamp, American Manufacturing Company, 434 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. phia, Pa. jan'4-t.
MAN EXPERIENCED in selling hosiers, with headquarters at Atlanta, to represent mill on commission. Address, with reference, The Wilmington Hosiery Co., Wilmington, Del. jan 12 3t Wilmington, Del. jan 12 3t

COLUMBIA Hostery Co., of New York,
wants experienced solicitor (or one
who can adapt himself) in Atianta; party
must have \$100 cash. Call after 6 p. m. 105
Luckie. jan-9-2w

HELP WANTED-Female.

AN OUT-OF-TOWN firm wishes young lady for office work, one who manipulates typewrite: pretented Address with stamp for reply, L., Box 83 Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-Middle-aged white or colored woman for nurse. Koom on lot. Refer-ences required. Apply 33 Elizabeth street, Inman Park. jan 14-6t.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male.

WANTED SITUATION-Young married man with 8 years' experience in office work and collecting, wants work. R. J. E., care Constitution. LOVELY ROOMS with board in private home. Telephone and every convenience. Couples preferred; for terms 296 Peach-

WANTED-Will pay \$100 for good stua-tion; can do almost anything. Best ref-erences furnished. A. B. C., care Consti-tution. WANTED-Position as cierk by energetic, sober young man; speaks German, will work cheap to get employment. C-t, Con-

WANTED-Situation by experienced gardener and florist; also competent fore and manager for large plantation; class references. Address A. P., 133 S 17th street, Lincoln, Neb. jan 12

EXPERIENCED high school principal desires a position; excellent references; married man. A. B. graduate of Emory college. W. I. Weaver, Watkinsville, Ga. jan 7 12 14

A STRICTLY first-class steward and caterer desires position in first-class hotel; thoroughly understand, management of help and kitchen work; can furnish best of reference from leading hotels in the north and south; at present with leading hotel of Atlanta. Address, Hotel, care Constitution. YOUNG MAN wants a position as clerk, cashier or bookkeeper; small salary; good reference and bond. A. M. Kessier, 19
Whitehall street. jani2-2t sun tu

WANTED-Salesman. ED PER WEEK and expenses to sell elegans; experience unnecessary. Special inducements to dealers. Folk & Co., St. Louis, Mo. jan5-3t sun tues wed

SALESMAN WANTED to call on physicians only on behalf of large surgical work. Good income assured. Address P. O. box 1,552, Philadelphia. jan 12 2t sun tues MANTED—Experienced tobacco and cigar salesman for Atlanta and surrounding territory; must be a hustler and work cheap. Address, with references, Plug, care \$60 TO \$150 paid salesmen for cigars; ex-

perience not necessary; extra induce-ments to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-Miscellaneous. SCHOOL WANTED by an experienced, practical teacher, one who understands his business thoroughly. Al references. Teacher, Lock box 11, Fort Valley, Ga. WANTED-A good, second hand bicycle for adult. Address 611 and 612 Gould

WANTED-Houses. WANTED-Nice 6 or 7-room cottage, files front and back yard, with gas, water and bath. Will lease from one to two years Call on or address L. C. Johnson, corner Loyd and Decatur streets. jan 7 %

ROARDERS WANTED. BOARD—Three to six gentlemen, \$15 each per month. Residence near governor's mansion. Address B., Constitution office. WANTED BOARDERS-Two front rooms, furnished, with first-class board; new house; all conveniences; two blocks from Aragon. Address, R. & W., care Consti-tution. BOARDERS WANTED-At Delbridge hotel corner Forsyth and Trinity ave.; rea able rates for first-class accommodati furnished rooms also, without board gene Elder, clerk.

ROOMS-WANTED-ROOMS.

WANTED-In north Atlanta, within one mile of Marietta street, four rooms for light housekeeping, furnished; must be desirable and reasonable. References first class; permanent. Address Q. Constitution, immediately.

ROOMS-With or Without Board. FURNISHED ROOMS at Delbridge hotel, with or without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan3 2w

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball House

Wall Street, Kimball House

25 rooms, 1244 West Mitchell street, ... 500

9-r. h., 143 Capitol avenue, ... 500

9-r. h., 212 Capitol avenue, ... 400

10-r. h., 137 Spring street, ... 400

10-r. h., Mitchell street, ... 800

12-r. h., Mitchell street, ... 800

8-r. h., 131 Auburn avenue, ... 300

8-r. h., 131 Auburn avenue, ... 300

8-r. h., 131 Fast Georgia avenue, ... 150

7-r. h., 104 Fornwalt street, ... 150

7-r. h., 21 Hightower street, ... 150

4-r. h., 6 Brotherton street, ... 1134

4-r. h., Magnolia street, ... 1134

4-r. h., Magnolia street, ... 1135

1 have several well located stores for 4r. h., Magnolia street, I have several well located store rent. See my list. Landlords, if you

FOR RENT By John

, 384 Spring 240 Greenferry, West End 246 Greenferry, West End 316 Crew 302 Loyd 323 Hill 198 Luckie 162 Capitol ave.

MONEY can always be had a good notes and collargal Cheeks and Drafts on dv and out-of-town Banks cashed after regist banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 2.

FORMER RI Alex Carr M HE SEEMS I

Supreme Cour

Nobles, Gus

Mrs. Nobles Failure Other S

The hope of crushed by Unfavorable in the cases and Alex Ca other steps a

Unless Gover utive clemency derer of Willia Twiggs county to life impriso gallows. Her this status by court to grent sion was nan

ing.

The story of liam Nobles by a negro farm familiar to the meditated and to assist in its details of the it is pretty Nobles decoyed a barn near t stunning blow bles took up stage and com ried into a c tnere it was su Mrs. Nobles, and Gus Fam for the murde the negroes wand Fambles
After the comovement was
of Georgia to

the gallows of woman by the fair name of C that it would to modify the case, however ble the cririe, the scaffold. A number of lation request the sentence were all nume and best won Marion Harri Macon, was e for a new trial wa mcnaged the made an able It is quite terested in the forts to get inuite the sentence trial wa mode and the made and the supreme unless the supreme the supreme

upon the groupon as extra ficient, and rules the mothis court with trial so made a ment will zero on the trial where.

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2. Where is the homicide mitted in Jurinto among are alleged the first degree, of the defend upheld, not wone or more dicted.

3. Where se tried, and fered in will judge, "I fur find from the more of the such confess one making or implicate as that parties a sufficience in the confess one making or implicate as that parties a sufficience in the charge of spects full charge that caution and in the absential that effect, but the common that effect is the common that effect a confess or terrogater opinion a cosuch convict death per al prisonment, result in the statement de made insulm by improper the most of the most by the move covered, thu able light, to considered it considered it.

considered in fered in rebi much less trial, and t refusing to

7. The evid

GIVES For

### d enough for diamonds are anybody. Are to buy yet? ng impatient.

Vatts & Co. s, 57 Whitehall gold and silver.

TED-Male

liquor house: ss necessary. mants and stable city and tewn in states. Pays 19 No competition. nerican Manufac-street, Philadel-jan 4-2t D in selling hosiery, at Atlanta, to repre-ssion. Address, with mington Hosiery Co., jan 12 3t

Co., of New York,

Address with Atlanta, Ga. VANTED-Male.

ION-Young married experience in office wants work. R. J. E., \$100 for good situa-anything. Best ref-B. C., care Consti-

es eierk by energetic, speaks German, will mp'oyment. G-6, Con-

school principal de-

s a position as clerk, per; small salary; good A. M. Kessler, 119 jan12-2t sun tu

-Salesman.

ED to call on physi-half of large surgical assured. Address P.

ced tobacco and cigar anta and surrounding a hustler and work h references, Plug, care

Miscellaneous. by an experienced, ighly. A1 references. 1, Fort Valley, Ga.

second hand bicycless 611 and 612 Gould 7-room cottage, nice d, with gas, water and om one to two years. L. C. Johnson, corner treets. jan 7 7t

WANTED.

RS—Two front rooms, rst-class board; new ces; two blocks from . & W., care Consti-jan-11-2t D-At Delbridge hotel, Trinity ave.; reasonass accommodations; without board. Eu-jan3 2w

Atlanta, within one treet, four rooms for urnished; must be deble. References first-ldress Q, Constitution,

S at Delbridge hotel, oard. Eugene Elder, jan3 2w

Cimball House. litchell street, \$ 50 00 cenue, \$ 50 00 venue, \$ 60 00 venue, \$ 40 00 reet, \$ 80 00 cenue, \$ 30 00 cenue, \$ 30

venue, (Janustreet, (Febru-

RENT

Supreme Court Denies Hope to Mrs.

FORMER REFUSED NEW TRIAL

Nobles, Gus Fambles and Alex Carr.

Alex Carr Must Try Other Means To

HE SEEMS INDIFFERENT TO THE NEWS

Mrs. Nobles Receives the News of Her Failure with Strong Emotion. Other Steps May Be Taken.

The hope of life in three breasts was crushed by decisions of the supreme court. Unfavorable decisions were handed down in the cases of Mrs. Nobles, Gus Fambles and Alex Carr. This means that unless other steps are taken these three noted characters will die on the gallows.

Unless Governor Atkinson extends executive clemency to Mrs. Nobles, the murderer of William Nobles, her husband, in Twiggs county, and commutes her sentence to life imprisonment she must die on the gallows. Her case has been reduced to this status by the refusal of the this status by the refusal of the supreme court to grant her a new trial. This decision was nanded down yesterday morn-

The story of the murder of old man William Nobles by his wife and Gus Fambles. nam Nobles by his wife and Gus Fambles, a negro farm hand on the Noble place, is familiar to the public. The crime was premeditated and cold-blooded. Mrs. Nobles conceived and planned the murder, and hired Fambles, an ignorant kind of a negro, to assist in its execution. The stories of the details of the murder are conflicting, but it is pretty well established that Mrs. Nobles decoyed her husband to the rear of a barn near the house and struck him a stunning blow with a hatchet. Gus Fambles took up the murderous work at this stage and completed it. The body was car-ried into a cotton field and buried, and

there it was subsequently discovered.

Mrs. Nobles, Debbie Nobles, her daughter, and Gus Fambles were ayrested and tried for the murder. Debbie Nobles and one of the negroes were acquitted and Mrs. Nobles and Fambles found guilty.

After the conviction of Mrs. Nobles a

movement was started among the women of Georgia to prevent her execution on the gallows on the ground that to hang a woman by the neck cast a stain on the fair name of Georgia. These ladies thought that it would be less discredit to the state to modify the penalty for murder in this case, however just the sentence and terri-

A number of petitions were put in circulation requesting the governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life and were all numerously signed by the noblest and best women in Georgia. Finally Mr. Marion Harris, an able young lawyer of Macon, was employed to make application for a new trial. The case was carried to the supreme court and the motion for a new trial was not sustained. Mr. Harris menaged the case with rare skill and

upon the ground that the grounds releatupon as extraordinary are not in law sufficient, and afterwards hears and overrules the motion itself upon its merits, this court will treat the motion for a new trial so made as though it had been originally made in due time, and in its judgment will review all questions of law made on the trial and presented by the recordere.

here.

2. Where in an indictment for murder the homicide is alleged to have been committed in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into among several persons, all of whom are alleged to have been principals in the first degree, a conviction of one or more of the defendants if otherwise legal will be upheld, notwithstanding the acquittal of one or more of the persons jointly indicted.

one or more of the persons jointly indicted.

3. Where several persons are being jointly tried, and confessions of each are offered in evidence, a charge of the trial judge, "I further charge you, should you find from the evidence that any one or more of the defendants made confessions, such confession would only apply to the one making it, and would not inculpate or implicate any other one of them so far as that particular confession is concerned," is a sufficient caution to the jury not to consider the confession of one as bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the others.

4. Where upon the subject of confessions the charge, of the court is in all other respects full and fair, a mere failure to charge that they should be received with caution and scanned with care will not, in the absence of a request to charge to that effect, be sufficient to justify the grant of a new trial.

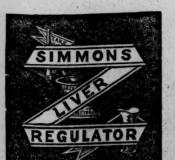
5. Where a person suspected of complicity

In the absence of a request to charge to that effect, be sufficient to justify the grant of a new trial.

5. Where a person suspected of complicity in the commission of a criminal offense voluntarily inquires of another as to the probable result of the cause in the event a confession is made, and the person interrogated truthfully states that in his cpinion a conviction would follow, and that such conviction would result either in the death penalty, or a sentence of life imprisonment, and that a confession might result in the latter punishment, such statement does not render a confession then made inadmissible as having been obtained by improjer or illegal means.

5. Taking the evidence pro and con, bearing upon the subject of the alleged insanity of the accused as offered at the hearing of the motion, and treating that offered by the movant as having been newly discovered, thus placing it in its most favorable light, it was wholly insufficient, when considered in the light of the evidence offered in rebuttal by the state, to authorize, much less require, the grant of a new trial, and the discretion of the court in refusing to grant a new trial upon such evidence was properly exercised.

7. The evidence fully warranted the ver-



GIVES QUICK RELIEF For Constipation

dict, and there was no charge, omission to charge or error of any kind which would warrant a reversal of the judgment below. Judgment affirmed.

Marion W. Harris and Glenn & Rountree, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general; Tom Eason, solicitor general, and John M. Stubbs, contra.

Eason, solicitor general, and John M. Stubbs, contra.

Fambles v. The State. Before Judge Smith. Twiggs superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—I. Where, after the adjournment of the term at which a criminal trial was had, the person convicted filed a motion for a new trial upon alleged "extraordinary grounds," although the judge certified to the correctness of recitals in the motion as to what occurred at the trial, ordered the motion and the brief of evidence to be field, and granted a rule nisi calling upon the state's counsel to show cause why the motion should not be granted, these facts did not amount to an adjudication that the motion was in law good as an "extraordinary" motion, or estop the judge, upon investigation at the hearing, from deciding that it was not good as such a motion, or prevent dismissing it for the reason that it could not be legally entertained a such.

2. Where one accuss of crime was upon his trial defended by 1 attorney at law appointed for this purchase by the presiding judge, it will, unless there be clear and convicing proof to the contrary, be presumed that this attorney did his duty in the premises and properly represented his client:

3. The mere facts that such counsel also, by appointment of the court, defended another person jointly indicted and tried with the accused, it being perfectly consistent for him to represent both, and that he failed to move for a new trial or to take he case to the supreme court, would not constitute grounds upon which to base an "extraordinary motion" for a new trial after the adjournment of the term at which the verdied was rendered, it not appearing that there was anything to prevent moving for a new trial during such term, or filing a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the judge within the time prescribed by law if the counsel appointed as above stated had seen proper to do so.

4. The facts disclosed by the record in the present case do not show that the counsel representing the accused at his trial neglected any duty imposed upon him, or that be

HOPE FOR CARR FADES.

The Supreme Court Hands Down an Adverse Decision in His Case. After exhausting every source that prom-sed hope Alex Carr, the murderer of Cap-

tain King, must die on the gallows.

The supreme court before which the case was pending for a second time yesterday handed down a decision refusing to interfere with the sentence of death passed by On August 24, 1894, Carr shot and killed Captain H. O. iKng, a well-known citizen on Alabama street. The cause of the killing was a debt

owed Carr by King for work in a mining camp of the latter. The murder, in its ex-ternal appearances, much resembled a cold were all numerously signed by the noblest and best women in Georgia. Finally Mr. Marlon Harris, an able young lawyer of Macon, was employed to make application for a new trial. The case was carried to the supreme court and the motion for a new trial was not sustained. Mr. Harris managed the case with rare skill and made an able fight for his client.

It is quite probable that the ladies interested in the case will renew their efforts to get Governor Atkinson to consider the motion made by Messrs. John R. Cooper, an able criminal lawyer of Macon and Thomas R. R. Cobb, a brilliant member of the Atlanta bar, for a new trial for Gus Fambles, has also been overruled by the supreme court and he, too, will hang unless the governor should interfere. These gentlemen made a splendid effort in Fambles's behalf, but their foundation was too weak. Foilowing is the decision: Nobles v. The State. Before Judge Smith. Twiggs superior court. Atkinson, J.—1. Whether or not the grounds relied upon as extraordinary in an application for a new trial in a criminal cass are in law sufficient as such extraordinary grounds to require the consideration of a notion for a new trial based thereon, if the trial judge nevertheless takes cogaizance thereof and overrules a motion to dismiss such a motion for a new trial, made upon as extraordinary are not in law sufficient, and afterwards hears and overrules a potential was what might be desired to make appleading the motion of the supreme court for a new trial in a criminal case.

Calhoun, which resulted in a mistrial verdict, the jury standing five to calhoun, which resulted in a verdict to the effect that the pirsoner was sane.

Anotion was asso overruled.

A plea of insanity based upon a peculiar condition phyically and mentally into which the murdereral lat once collapsed was entered before Ordinary Calhoun and a trial verdict, the jury standing five to calhoun, which resulted in a writerial verdict, the jury standing five to Calhoun, which resulted in a verdict to the effect that the pirs

conduct while undergoing examination in the insanity trial was what might be described as piteously dramatic. He was rolled and thumped rather vigorously by a jury of his honest peers, who believed that the character of the case demanded and justified any reasonable means for arriving at his true condition. Carr stood the test with the same listless look of unconsciousness that he has shown at all times since his incarceration. Some of the jurors, however, believed that he at one time forgot his part and showed all the signs of consciousness and sanity. Whatever may be the true condition of the man, he has been given every chance that the law authorizes for his life, and both rules of law and the judgment of his fellow men have condemned him to death, and upon the gallows he must die.

WHAT THE MURDERERS SAID

When Informed of the Supreme Court's Decision. Macon, Ga., January 13.-(Special.)-When news was received in Macon today that the supreme court had refused to grant Mrs. Nobles and Gus Fambles a new trial for the murder of William Nobles, new trial for the murder of William Nobles, The Constitution's correspondent called on them at the jail and gave them the first information of the decision of the court. Mrs. Nobles was standing on the floor of her cell when she was first accosted by the correspondent, and when she was told the news she immediately sat down on her bed, placed her elbow on her knee and rested her chin on her hands. She became very meditative and in response to

her bed, placed her ellow on her knee and rested her chin on her hands. She became very meditative and in response to ir quiry from the correspondent said that she did not want to die on the gallows and would prefer a life sentence in the penitentiary. She declared her hanging would be the execution of an innocent woman, as she did not kill her husband. She maintained that Gus Fambles was the principal and that she was not present when the deed was done.

When Fambles was informed of the court's action he was much overcome and declared his innocence. He shed a few tears and said he was not present when Nobles was murdered and said that Nobles was murdered and said that Nobles was killed by Mrs. Nobles and Dalton Joiner. Heretofore Fambles said that Mrs. Nobles struck her husband the first blow on the head with a hatchet and then handed the hatchet to him and he struck the second blow, which killed him.

ANOTHER MEETING SOON.

Georgia Mining and Manufacturing Company Not Yet Reorganized.
The affairs of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company seem to be in statu quo. Mr. Julius Brown is the receiver of the property and is operating it.

the receiver of the property and is operating it.

It will be remembered that some time ago a committee on reorganization was appointed. That committee is composed of Messrs. Clifford Anderson, Burton Smith, Franklyn Weld and D. B. Hamilton, of Rome. The idea of reorganization and the appointment of the committee seem to meet the approval of about eighty percent of the creditors of the defunct company. The committee met recently and decided upon a plan of reorganization and classified the debts, etc. Mr. Anderson was appointed by the committee to put the matter in form. Last Thursday the committee met and Mr. Anderson submitted the plan. Another meeting of the whole committee will be held soon, when the matter will come up for approval. Captain Anderson is absent now but will return next week when it is thought final arrangements will be made to surrender all securities and put the plan of reorganization into reorganization.

Railway Men Are Well Satisfied with the Validating Office.

PASSENGER AGENTS TODAY

A Meeting of the Rate Committee To Be Held-A Great Sale of Pullman Tickets.

The board of control of the union pas senger station met yesterday. The report of Jack Johnston, the validating officer during the exposition, was read. The rep resentatives of the roads were greatly pleased with the results and passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Johnston for the manner in which he conducted the office. Its total cost was less than \$3,000 and all the roads feel that they were saved many times their proportion of the expenses. The increased sales out of Atlanta during the exposition, compared with the corresponding period of the year pre vious, show that there were thousands of people each month who did not go out of the city by the lines on which they entered and did not travel on exchanged tickets either.

The roads have been trying to learn what the scalpers made during the 'xposition, just as a matter of curiouty. The brokers claim that all of them together cleared about \$50,000 in the one hundred days. The passenger officials of the several roads dispute this and do not think that the brokers came out much ahead. Some of them threw up the sponge

With the Passenger Men.

The rate committee or the Southern Passenger Association will meet here today. Nearly all the general passenger agents in the association are expected to be here. A number of questions are coming up, but there is nothing of special importance.

The Western and Atlantic road draws out of the association on February 1st. The Seaboard is not in. So there will be an east and west line outside. an east and west line outside.

A few years ago it used to be the East
Tennessee which kept the association
guessing. Now that line is one of the
faithful, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the lines with which it works are the uncertain quantities.
Chairman Bally Thomas, of the passenger association, has returned from St.

Louis, where he attended a meeting of passenger men. They had under discussion the question of abolishing commissions to ticket agents on business into this territory. The matter was talked over, but nothing definite was done. Things will run along as they are for the pres-

All the roads report improved pa business over the early part of January last year. All the passenger men thought there would be a big drop in business after the exposition. Travel, of course, did fall off, but now the roads are getting the old rates for carrying passen gers and they are taking in more revenu than they did during the corresponding

period of 1894.

The Seaboard had about concluded to reduce its train service and was really about to discontinue a train between Atlanta and Columbia. But the travel has kept up so well that the service will not be disturbed, and there will still be two trains a day between the two cities. The New Station.

No one at this end of the line admits knowing anything about the plans for the new passenger station. Mr. Barbour Thompson, the Southern's assistant gen-eral superintendent, spent last week at Richmond and Washington, but says that he heard nothing about the proposed building, one way or the other. It was hinted recently that the site has not been changed, and that the situation when it is built, will not be on the old compress property, but where the old East Tennessee passenger station stands. This comes to The Constitution pretty straight. So far there has been no change in the original plans.

Broke the Record. The sales of Pullman tickets at the Southern railway's Kimball house ticket Southern railway's Kimball house ticket office were larger for November and December than were ever made before at any one office in the United States or anywhere else. This statement is made on the authority of a railway official who knows the figures, but said that he was not at liberty to give them out. In the thousands of tickets sold only one written complaint was made about a mistake.

Now Ticket Office

New Ticket Office. The Western and Atlantic opened a new ticket office in the Kimball house, No. 8. It is in charge of Mr. J. A. Thomas, for-It is in charge of Mr. J. A. Thomas, formerly depot ticket agent for the North Carolina and St. Louis at Nashville. Tickets went on sale for the first time yesterday. The office was formerly occupied by the Southern freight agent. The room has been handsomely papered and bainted.

Mr. J. W. Kirkland, city passenger agent of the Georgia; James Malloy and J. H. Lattimer, of the North Carolina and St. Louis, also have offices there. The Georgia's tickets will be on sale.

Re lway Notes.

Superintenden's Vaughn and Fraser, and Assistant General Passenger Agent Renscoter, of the Southern, were here yesterday in conference with the assistant general general passenger agent of the Southern, were here yesterday in conference with the assistant general passenger agent senses.

day in conference with the assistant general superintendent, Mr. Thompson, in regard to schedules.

William J. St. John, representing the Pintsch Gas Company, was here yesterday. W. H. Tayloe, of the Southern, is off on a well-earned vacation shooting at ducks in

Traffic Manager Culp, of the Southern, Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard,

will be here in a few days. It is said that Grand Chief Arthur was very earnest and emphatic in his conference with General Manager Scott, of the

It is understood in Atlanta that President Plant is in Tampa. The engineers want to reach him as General Manager Dunham to reach him as General Manager Dunham has refused to grant their demand for a contract. They always carry a grievance or a demand to the very top unless it is granted before. As stated in the dispatch from Savannah, it will take a two-thirds vote of the engineers on the system to determine whether there shall be a strike. If more than one-third vote against a strike there can be none.

FIVE MILES TOO FAR.

A Very Unique Suit Filed in the City

A Very Unique Suit Filed in the City

Court Yesterday.

Miss Mattie Powell and Mrs. M. E
Beritz have brought suit for \$5,000 each
against the Georgia, Carolina and Northern
Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs charge that they were carried five miles beyond the station to which
they had purchased tickets and were compelled to walk back in the hot sun, much
to their physical discomfiture and injury.

A suit was also filed against the road by
Henry H. Bentley for \$2,500.

The suits were filed in the city court by
Mr. Burton Smith, attorney for defendants.

Have you tried the Condo silver polish? Absolutely free from grit, Cleans discolored silverware quickly and without injury. Famples free, Maier & Berkele sole south-ern agents, jan 7 2w.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER HAPPENINGS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources

by Constitution Reporters.

Admitted to the Practice. Mr. W. M. Davis, a bright young attorney of this city, was yesterday admitted to the practice of his profession in the federal courts of the United States.

- An Infant Buried. The remains of little Alfred Webb, the four-months'-old child of Mr. W. E. Webb, of \$32 Edgewood avenue, were shipped to Roswell for burial yesterday afternoon. The little child died yesterday morning from convulsions.

Tobacco and Candy His Booty. Weeo Bufford, a negro, was bound over by Judge Bloodworth yesterday on a charge of larceny. Bufford is charged by Z. Fin-keistein with stealing some tobacco and candy from him. Finkelstein keeps a store at 151 Peters street. Bufford's bond was placed at \$200 and he went to jail.

Two Youths Bound Over.

Arthur Mitchell and Harrison Holt, two little negroes about the age of twelve, were bound over and in default of bond sent to pall yesterday by Judge Foute. The charg, against the two little darkies was larceny. They were charged with stealing some books from the store of the Orr Stationery Company on Whitehall street. Whose Fowls Are These?

Detectives Tysor and Wootten have four fine hens and a rooster for which they are looking for an owner. The fowls were re-covered from two negro boys who evidently stole them yesterday or Sunday night. The fowls can be secured by the owner proper-ly describing them at the station house.

A Change in Turnkeys. Officer Thomas Gallagher, of the police force, who for several years acted as turnkey at the station house, has been transferred to a patrolman's beat, at his own request. He is now on duty at West End. Officer W. S. Dobbins succeeds Officer Gallagher in the responsible place. Officer Gallagher performed the duties efficiently and he will be missed at the prison.

Quarterly Meeting Tonight. The quarterly meeting of the Gate City Guard will be held at their armory tonight, Guard will be held at their armory tonight, when all of the articles left over from their late fair will be auctioned off to the highest bidder. Everybody is invited to be present. The recent fair of the company netted the Guard a nice sum of money, to say nothing of the social pleasures it afforced.

No Cold Wave Ahead. The cold wave predicted by the weather oureau at Washington has failed to materialize in this section. According to Cap-tain Hunt's forecast the weather will be somewhat cooler today, but the difference in temperature will not amount to a bilz-

Bailiff Barnes Hurt. Bailiff M. F. Barnes fell into a manhole on South Broad street yesterday afternoon on South Broad street yesterday atternoon.

Mr. Barnes stepped upon the iron lid and
it slipped. His knee was struck as he fell
and was injured besides several smaller
bruises. He did not go to the bottom, but
caught. He will probably sue the city to
recover, damages.

Mr. Krichett's Remains. Mr. F. W. Krichelt, who recently re-ceived orders from headquarters transfer-ring him to the bureau at New Orleans, has succeeded in having these orders reveked and will remain at the bureau in Atlanta. Mr. Krichelt is one of the most competent young officials in the government services and his many friends in Atlanta will be gratified to know that he will not be removed. A Storehouse Burned.

Yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock the stere owned by J. S. McKenzie, of 257 West Fair street, was destroyed by fire. The roof of his house, which adjoins the store, was also burned. The buildings belonged to Mr. E. P. McBurney. The loss was between \$700 and \$800. The stock in the store was covered by insurance. The alarm was turned in from box 59. Charged with Larceny.

Helen Sirgleton, a negro woman, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge given a preliminary hearing before Judge Foute yesterday and bound over in the sum of \$300 on the charge of larceny. Helen, it is charged, went into the house of another negress at the rear of Rawson street and stole some clothes and other stuff. She could not give the bend required and was taken to jail. Her case will be heard in the city court.

Installed New Officers. At the regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias last night the officers of the At-lanta lodge No. 20 were installed as follows: lanta lodge No. 20 were installed as follows: R. B. Blackburn, past chancellor; Sheppard Bryon, chancellor commander; D. P. Stanciliff, vice chancellor; C. E. Hanye, prelate; Gus Long, master of exchequer; Joe Wiley, master of finance; Porter Wingfield, keeper of records and seals; W. P. Simonton, inner guard; G. W. Lewis, outer guard. A very entertaining programme of music was rendered by Wurm's orchestra, the members of which all belong to lodge No. 20.

ARE VISITING RALEIGH.

Railroad Officials Spend a Day Looking at North Carolina's Museum. Raleigh, N. C., January 13 .- (Special.)-General Passenger Agent Thomas J. Anderson and the division passenger agent of the Seaboard Air-Line spent today here. They specially visited the agricultural department and its great museum. Mr. Anderson says that while the Scaboard is hustling for passenger business, it is also looking for immigration to this section and its northern agents are being told to work this for all it is worth. A special term of the federal court be-gins here tomorrow for the trial of civil

A special term of the federal court begins here tomorrow for the trial of civil cases. Judge Seymour presides. The most important case is one by Martin Cook, of New York, against Junius Davis, receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, to test the validity of a mortgage to the Bank by Adrian & Vallers, of Wilmington, Cook having attached the property covered by the mortgage on the ground that it was void, and that it was withheld from registration under agreement between the bank and Adrian & Vallers. Twenty-five thousand dollars is involved.

The populist organ, before the trial of Clerks Brown and Satterfield began, said that they would develop some startling facts and perhaps incriminate some prominent persons. Now that the trials have ended and nothing of this sort has resulted, the populists are saying Brown and Satterfield have not made the fight they could have made; that it was Satterfield's business to have known that he did not bring out things which he ought to have brought out. Ex-Judge Spier Whitaker says no court trial can bring out these facts; that only a non-partisan committee, appointed by the next legislature can do this. The populists counted on an attempt to bring in an ex-judge of the superior court, who is a democrat.

The owners of Carleigh cotton mills here are arranging to put in three thousand more spindles.

LIABILITIES MORE THAN ASSETS Six Oyster Firms Have Failed in the Last Seven Days.

Last Seven Days.

Baltimore, Md., January 13.—Another firm of oyster packers and canners went to the wall today. The Robert C. Griffiths Company was the sixth firm to assign within a week. The estimated assets are \$10,000; the liabilities are considered more. The Griffiths Company employed over 100 persons during the business months. They, with all other canning concerns, have experienced a sudden increase in prices of raw goods and, owing to the terriffic competition, a decrease in prices and demand for the manufactured article.

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A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE.

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Guide to Health and Cure Yourself with a 25-Cent Munyon Remedy.

Mrs. Julia B. Fuss, Tampa, Ga., says:
"I have had a complication of aliments for the past twenty years, and during that time had six doctors and tried innumerable remedies without obtaining a cure. I suffered from sciatic rheumatism, pains in all parts of the body, stiffness of the joints, pain in the back and nervous prostration. Two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure have cured me completely. I am like a new woman, and I shall always recommend Munyon's Remedies above all other medicines."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price 25 cents each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25 cents.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, \$1.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Heradache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

# WILL GO TO CHICAGO LOOK AT THIS

Delegation of Georgia Manufacturers Carving Knives, Going to the Big Meeting.

WILL LEAVE NEXT MONDAY

Representative Georgia Manufacturers To Speak for This State at the Great Gathering. Georgia will be represented by a splen-

did delegation of her leading manufacturers at the meeing of the national as sociation next week. The delegation of about a dozen will leave next Monday morning and will be gone during the week. A convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will be held in Chicago on the 21st, 22d and 23d of this

month. This association is one of the

largest in this country, being composed of all the leading manufacturers. The of all the leading manufacturers. The organization is made up of the different state organizations, which are admitted according to the amount of manufactur ng business done in the state. The delegates are also sent in different numbers, according to this method, thus Georgia having a manufactured output of \$08,000,000 they are entitled to twelve delegates. New York, which is the largest manufacturing state, sends eighty

gates. The Georgia Association of Manu-facturers will be represented by the following prominent gentlemen: Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon; Colonel J. W. Robertson, of Cornella; Mr. I. N. Hanson, of Macoh; H. C. Perkins, of Augusta; William Kehoe, of Savannah; W. J. Kincaid, of Griffin; J. M. Sanders, of Dalton; A. D. Hull, Rome; S. Landauer, of Atlanta; T. E. Golden, of Columbus; John Oliver, of Atlanta, and T. H. Martin, of Atlanta.

The delegates will leave next Monday

The delegates will leave next Monday morning. The officers of the Georgia association are:

President, J. F. Hanson, Macon; vice presidents, J. W. Robertson, Cornella; J. D. Turner, Atlanta; G. R. Kincaid, Augusta; treasurer, John M. Green, Atlanta; secretary, T. H. Martin, Atlanta, Scorter Mortin, who by the Way Way Secretary Martin, who, by the way, was the founder of the Georgia association and though not a manufacturer, is a gentleman of the journalistic variety, being the editor of "Dixie," a journal which needs no introduction to the public, has issued the following letter, which is being sent out today to all interested in the manufacturing interests in the state. To Georgia manufacturers: President Dolan, of the National Association of Manufacturers, is especially anxious to interest southern manufacturers in the work of the national association, and, to this end, he has authorized the Georgia Association of Manufacturers to invite all Georgia manufacturers, whether or not they be members of our association or the national association, to attend and take part in the next convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held in Chicago January 21st, 22d and 23d. The convention will be held in Central music hall, corner of State and Randolph streets. All delegates are requested to report not later than, 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

The National Association of Manufacturers was organized one year ago by a national convention of manufacturers held in Cincinnati; the purpose of the national association being to promote the general welfare of manufacturers in all parts of the United States. The Chicago convention will adopt specific measures to effect this result, and it is important that southern manufacturers should have a volce in the deliberations of the convention. All attending manufacturers will be seated and accorded full membership in the convention. Our association is afficious that Georgia should be well represented on the floor of this convention, and Georgia manufacturers are urged to attend. "The Georgia delegation will go to Chicago via the Western and Atlantic railroad and the Evansville route, leaving Atlanta at 8.65 a. m., Monday, the 20th instant, and arriving in Chicago at 7.52 a. m., Tuesday. The railroads will give a two-thirds rate from all southern pointsfull fare going and one-third fare returning, on the certificate plan. Delegates must secure certificates when they purchase tickets. All ticket agents have been duly instructed. Delegates desiring sieeping car accommodations should make application to C has issued the following letter, which is being sent out today to all interested in the manufacturing interests in the state, 33 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. C. B. REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room 28 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 295. Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion.
DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION.
Gentto-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms
M. and 202 Fitten building, Atlanta. Ga.
april-12m B. F. ABBOTT. & COX.
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Attorneys for Atlanta National bank.

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YOU NEED SOME Master Commissioner's Sala

> for the Eastern Division of the South-ern District of Georgia. The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York et al., and Other Consolidated Causes. In Under and by virtue of a decree of the court in the above stated cause rendered on the 19th day of October, 1895, the un-dersigned, as master commissioner, will

> put up and expose for sale before the door of the county courthouse in Fulton county, in Atlanta, Ga., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Wednesday, February 5, 1895, all the right, title and interest of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia in the following property, to-wit:

IN FULTON COUNTY.
All of land lot 154, and parts of land lots
155, 156, 169, 183, 202, 179, 144 and 145 in the 14th district of Fulton county; and parts of land lets 225 and 120 in the 17th district of Fulton county, the whole containing \$39.23 acres, more or less, and fully described in a deed from Patrick Calhoun, trustee, to the Pulaski Investment Com-pany, dated May 4, 1892. See book 165, page

Part of original land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 46 acres, more or less, fully described in a deed from the heirs of Reuben Cone and Ami Williams to the Macon and Western railroad, June 2, 1869. See book M, page 392. This tract is occupied by freight tracks of the Central failroad, shop building and coach shed of the Western and Atlantic railroad; also by covered coal bin belonging to Atlanta Gas Company.

A certain tract of land lying east of

Central railroad right of way at East Point, being part of land lot 157 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, except those portions sold to Blount & Hill and Blount & Bell. This tract being fully described in deed from T. N. Harris, March 28, 1854, to Macon and Western railroad and from Alexander Ratteree, March 20, 2854, to Macon and Western railroad, both recorded in book A,

pages 30 and 51.
All of land lot 126 at East Point, containing 202½ acres, in the 14th district of briginally Henry, now Fulton county, fully described in deed from R. B. Campbell to Macon and Western railroad, January 1, 1870, and from William Ezzard to Macon and Western railroad. See book N, pages 258 and 393.

IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

All of lot 50 in the 13th district of Ciayton county. See deeds from G. W. Adairand Maggie Poole, book E, 460, book A, 288.

IN HENRY COUNTY. Part of lot 113 at Hampton in the 3d district of Henry county, containing 2.52 acres. See deed from C. L. Dupree, May 28, 1878, book T, page 330.

IN SPALDING COUNTY.
Part of lots 129 and 130 in the 3d district of Spalding county, known as the old Kirkpatrick place, containing 56.5 acres. See deeds from George B. Bucher and James U. Horne, trustee, May 6, 1889, and map attached, book R, page 345.

IN PIKE COUNTY.

All the right, title and interest of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia in a tract of land at Milner, bounded on the north by Oak street, on the south by Spruce street, and on the east by railroad right of way, and on the west by Fourth street, as laid off and platted on a map from C. C. Mahon, dated September, 1865.

Property will be sold subject to the final adjudication of any claims to any portion thereof filed with George W. Owens, Esq., master of chancery, which may be undetermined at the time of the sale, notice of which will be given at the sale. IN PIKE COUNTY.

sale.

The sales shall be for cash and to the best and highest bidder for each piece of property. Before the final acceptance of any bid, the undersigned will require the bidder to pay to him in cash or in certified check on some solvent bank an amount could be ret less than 10 per cent of tax. equal to rct less than 10 per cent of the bid. The balance of the bid shall be paid by the purchasers in cash on the confirma-tion of the sale by the court. The sale, may be adjourned from time to time by the undersigned without curther advertise-

For further particulars as to the nature and description of the property adver-tised, the terms of the sale, claims to the same and other information, reference is hereby made to the said decree of October 19, 1895, and to the record in the above

stated case.
WILLIAM R. LEAKEN, jan7 14 21 23 6 Master Commissioner.



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New Styles and Shapes in Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations.

sers. J. P. Stevens & Bro, are introncing some new shapes in society sta-oner, which are becoming very popular ith those who desire "the very latest." The rush of Christmas work now being over, they can execute orders promptly. The reputation of this house for the manutacture of fine stationery is so great that they are receiving orders from the north and west. It is an acknowledged fact that for exquisite taste in designing and the use of high-grade stationery in their production Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are leaders. Their prices are also very mod-

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office Hours: 8 to 12 M., 2 to 6, 7 to 8 P. M., andays, 10 to 1 P. M.

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### THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Monday, January 13, 1896.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Carr v. The State. Defore Judge Clark. Fulton superior court. Lumpkin, J.—The writ of certiorari does not lie from the finding of a jury sum-moned under section 4606 of the code, to inquire into the sanity of a person who has been convicted of a capital offense

and sentenced to be executed, and who is alleged to have become insane after such conviction. Proceedings under this section are in the nature of an inquisition, and are not judicial in character; and there is no provision of law for reviewing the same. Judgment aftermed. Atkinson, J.,

Arnold & Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

Yearwood v. The State. Before Judge Kimsey. Habersham superior court. Lumpkin, J.—The evidence though entirely circumstantial, was sufficient to warrant the verdict; and there being no consplaint that any error of law was committed, no cause for reversal appears. Judgment afterned ment affirmed. Charles L. Bass, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Howard Thompson, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Garlington v. The State. Before Judge Clark. Newton superior court.
Lumpkin, J.-I. An allegation in an indictment for cheating and swindling, that the accused "did felsely and fraudulently represent " that he owned ten acres of cotton now up and growing in Henry county." is not supported by evidence that the accused represented he "was going to cultivate about ten acres of cotton on land in Henry county," and promised to give a mortgage "on the cotton after it was planted."

2. The evidence, taken most strongly against the accused, showed nothing more than the breach of a contract on his part, and falled to establish the charge in the indictment that he obtained credit by making false and fraudulent representations as to his alleged existing possessions. Accordingly, the court erred in not sustaining the

to his alleged existing possessions. Accordingly, the court erred in not sustaining the certifrari. Judgment reversed.

John A. Wimpy, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

John S. Candler, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

John S. Candler, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Strickland v. The State. Before Judge Reese. Madison superior court.

Atkinson, J.—l. Upon the trial of an indictment for asseult with intent to murder alleged to have been committed with a knife, it was error to refuse to charge. "If there be great superiority in physical strength of an assailant, who strikes another a blow with his fist, or ill health in the assailed at the time, or other circurstances producing relatively great inequality between them in combat, the assailed can justifiably resent the blow by stabbing the assailant." The principle sought to be embodied in the request would not in any case be applicable unless the antagonist having the superior strength unlawfully assailed the other, and even in that event, the jury, and not the judge, should determine whether such assault could lawfully be defended by stabbing.

2. Although the written request as submitted was defective for the reasons above given and was therefore properly refused; yet, inasmuch as, under the facts disclosed by the record, the question of ineq—lity in physical strength was involved, and the sole defense relied upon as a justification for the stabbing, was that the accused was physically unable to otherwise defend himself from the prosecutor's alleged unlawful assailt-upon him, the court erred in not giving in charge, even without a request, the principle which the request presented sought to express. Judgment reversed. Lumpkin, J., concurring dubitante. I agree without hesitation to the ruling announced in the first headnote; but I gravely doubt that the omission to charge, referred to in the second, is cause for reversing the judgment below. As the majority of the court are strongly and decidedly of the opinion that it is, I will not dissent, though I reluctantly concur in the conclusion they have reached.

E. T. Erown and R. H. Kennebrew, for plaintiff in error.

Williams v. The State. Before Judge Miller. Bartow superior court.

Williams v. The State. Before Judge Mil-Williams v. The State court. ler. Bartow superior court. Simmons, C. J.—It appearing that the evidence was insufficient to warrant the conviction of the accused and at most only raised a suspicion of his guilt, the only raised a suspicion of his guilt, the verdict, irrespective of the legal questions presented, ought to have been set aside. And inasmuch as this case has for nearly nine years taken up the time of the courts and is apparently without substantial merit, direction is given that upon the return of the remittitur from this court an order be passed sustaining the certiorari and remanding the case to the city court with instructions that a nolle proseque be entered. Judgment reversed with direction.

James B. Conyers and Kontz & Conyers, for plaintiff in error. A. W. Fite, solicitor general, contra.

A. W. Fite, solicitor general, contra.

Pause v. The City of Atlanta. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta. Atkinson, J.-I. The construction in a street by the municipal authorities of a city of any public improvement which results in permanent injury to the property of an abutting law owner, gives to such owner a right of action for damages resulting to him therefrom.

2. A leasehold is such an estate as that, if in the construction of such an improvement the property therein of the holder be damaged, he may maintain an action.

3. Where, according to the plan of a proposed public improvement its completion



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must inevitably result either in the total exclusion of a leaseholder from his premises or render the same so inconvenient as to render it valueless to him for the purposes for which it was leased, he may abandon his lease and vacate the premises whenever in the execution of the projected plan of construction the work has so far progressed as virtually to destroy his lease and thus prevent the enjoyment by him of his estate, and thereupon may sue for and recover from the city the diminution, during the remainder of his unexpired term, in the market value of the premises for rent, caused by the construction of such improvement.

4. In such case, neither the profits of the business carried on upon the premises so leased, nor the cost of fixtures of other improvements placed therein, nor of articles purchased for the purpose of enabling the lessee to conduct such business, nor the diminution in value of such fixtures, improvements of articles as are removed by the lessee from the premises upon leaving the same, are recoverable as damages; but the increased value of the premises for rent in consequence of the putting in of such fixtures and improvements may be considered in computing the damages to the leasehold estate.

5 On the trial of such a case it is competent for the plaintiff to prove that the business in question was in fact profitable, not for the purpose of recovering any loss in profits, but solely to illustrate and throw light upon the value of the premises for rent.

6. An "option" to extend for two years leaves a valid three years' leaves "at the

throw light upon the value of for rent.

6. An "option" to extend for two years longer a valid three years' lease "at the mutual agreement of the parties to said lease," confers upon the lessee no legal right to hold the premises for a term longer than three years, and carries with it no right to recover for damages to the rental value of the estate after the expiration of that term.

Judgment reversed.

Judgment reversed.

John C. Reed and Mord Foote, Jr., for plaintiff in error.
J. A. Anderson and Fulton Colville, con-

Bailey v. the State Savings bank et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.
Atkinson, J.—The facts appearing in the record do not disclose the commission of Iny error.

Judgment affirmed.

Thomas & Thomas, by brief, for plaintiff

n error. Hines & Hale and C. S. Winn, contra.

Fidelity and Casualty Company v. Gate City National bank. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, J.—l. Under a contract by which a fidelity and casualty company binds itself to make good to a bank, to a specified extent, such pecuniary loss as the latter may sustain by reason of the fraud or dishonesty of a named employe in connection with his duties as receiving teller, "or the duties to which, in the employer's service, he may be subsequently appointed or assigned by the employer," it is the right of the bank, without notifying the company, to confer upon this employe the office of assistant cashier in addition to that of receiving teller: and, upon this being done, the company is as much bound to make good to the bank losses occasioned, during the period covered by the contract, by reason of the employe's fraud or dishonesty in the latter office as in the former.

Although the contract may have re-

during the period covered by the contract, by reason of the employe's fraud or dishonesty in the latter office as in the former.

2. Although the contract may have required the bank, upon the discovery of any fraud or dishonesty on the part of such employe, to give notice thereof to the company, and also, immediately after knowledge by the bank of the occurrence of any act on his part involving a loss to the company of more than \$100, to notify the company of the same, yet where such contract contained no stipulation making it in the least degree incumbent upon the bank to exercise any diligence or care in inquiring into or supervising the conduct of this particular employe or of any of his co-employes in its service, and imposed upon it no duty of vouching for the fidelity or efficacy of the latter, or of requiring them to watch and report upon his actings and doings, information or knowledge on the part of the bank's cashier: he being only such a co-employe, as to the matters eccrerning which the company had stipulated for rotice, would not, relatively to it, be, under these circumstances, imputable to the bank itself.

3. Where, to an action by the bank upon such a centract, the defendant filed an amendment to his plea, which amendment alleging that the employe had, within the knowledge of the bank, been guilty of a specified default, such amendment not being legally complete without further alleging that the plaintiff had failed to duly notify the defendant of the default in question, was properly stricken on demurrer.

4. The contract stipulating for proof of loss satisfactory to the company's officers, and that full particulars of any claim arising upon the contract should be given in writing, addressed to the secretary of the company, within a specified time; and the declaration alleging compliance with the foregoing terms of the contract, but not alleging that the plaintiff introduced evidence for the purpose of proving a waiver by the defendant of such proof of loss; and it is immaterial whether this e

was not, legally sufficient to establish the

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, contra. Dorsey, Brewster & Howeil, contra.

Tompkins v. Cooper, administratrix. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Simmons, C. J.—1. The code of Alabama declaring that in "suits for the enforcement of equitable liens, execution may issue for the balance found due after a sale of the property ordered and decreed to be sold," it was, under the practice prevailing there, competent and lawful for a court of chancery in that state upon a proceeding by a vender of land against the vendee to enforce the former's equitable lien for the purchase money, to enter a decree, in the nature of a general judgment, against the vendee for the balance of such purchase money remaining unpaid

of such purchase money remaining unpaid after a sale under the original decree of foreclosure, and this is true although the complainant's bill, after specifically praying for the foreclosure sale, contained no other prayer expects one for general called

ing for the foreclosure sale, contained no other prayer except one for general relief.

2. The decree sued upon being a valid one under the laws of Alabama, the plaintif's action upon it was maintainable in the courts of this state.

3. The decree upon which the present action is based being on its face final, the mere pendency of equitable proceedings in the courts of Alabama, whether state or federal, to set that decree aside, presents no obstacle to the rendition of a judgment upon such decree by a court of this state.

judgment upon such decree by a countries this state.

Judgment affirmed.

Alex C. King, William B. Farley and Alston & Palmer, for plaintiff in error.

Glerm & Rountree and C. D. Maddox,

Black v. Fritz. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta. Simmons, C. J.—I. That the defense to an Simmons, C. J.—I. That the defense to an action upon promissory notes for the price of land held by the defendant under a bond for titles from the plaintiff was failure of consideration on the alleged ground that the plaintiff did not have and consequently could not make a good title to the land in question, did not render the case one "respecting titles to land," and thus deprive the city court, in which the action was brought, of jurisdiction to entertain and render a judgment therein. In such a case the title to the land was only incidentally and collaterally involved.

2. This case, upon its merits, is controlled by the decision in Black v. Walker, this term.

Judgment affirmed.
W. W. Haden and John C. Reed, for plaintiff in error.
Thomas W. Latham, contra.

Thomas W. Latham, contra.

Jackson, guardian, v. Bennett. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta. Atkinson, J-1. An agent who procures for another a loan of money, the agent in this transaction not representing the lender, is not, upon the trial of an action brought by the lender upon a promissory note given for the money borrowed, incompetent to testify in behalf of the plaintiff as to transactions between the witness, as such agent, and the borrower, relating to the procurement of the loan, at or before the time when the same was granted, although the latter may have become insane, and although the agent, after the maturity of the note, was by the lender employed as an attorney for its collection.

2. An attorney-at-law employed to collect a promissory note and wno has no contract with his client as to what fees will be charged, but expects to look to the client for reasonable compensation, is not interested in the case so as to disqualify him from testifying as a witness for the plaintiff. This is true, although the witness may have testified that he had no other fee reserved except the 10 per cent in the note sued upon. Taken altogether, the facts were not such as to disqualify him it really appearing that his fee was in no

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way dependent upon the result of the case.
Judgment affirmed.
John B. Hutcheson and H. M. Dorsey, for Broyles & Son, contra.

Broyles, receiver, v. Prisock, Before Judge Lumpkin, Fulton superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—l. It was competent for the plaintiff in an action for damages resulting from personal injuries to testify that when injured he was earning a stated monthly salary as assistant jailor, it appearing that because of the injuries he was deprived of this situation and his salary in connection therewith for three months. The evidence was admissible not only to show the actual loss of salary for that The evidence was admissible not only to show the actual loss of sulary for that period, as a basis for counting in part his damages, but also to throw light generally upon his capacity to earn money.

2. What instructions should be given to witnesses by the trial judge upon their separation during a suspension of the trial, is a matter for his discretion which this court will not control unless plainly and palpably abused, which was not done in the present case.

abused, which was not done in the present case.

3. Even if it be within the discretion of the trial judge, over objection by either party, to allow the jury in the trial of an action to inspect a place where an alleged injury occurred, this court will not reverse his action in refusing so to do, when it affirmatively appears that material physical changes had occurred in the character of the premises between the time of the injury and the time of the trial.

4. Exclamations or complaints made by a person undergoing physical examination by a physician with a view to ascertaining the extent of his alleged injuries, and apparently made in response to manipulations of the person's body or members by the physician, are admissible in evidence, though such person was not under the treatment of this particular physician and the examination was being made solely for the purpose indicated. Whether or not the exclamations were involuntary, or the complaints were bona fide, of or determination by the jury under all the evidence submitted.

5. The reasonableness or unreasonableness of a city ordinance

by the jury under all the evidence submitted.

5. The reasonableness or unreasonableness of a city ordinance with reference to its application to a particular locality not being involved in the case, and there being no request to charge on this subject, an omission to do so was not error.

6. The standard of ordinary care and diligence by which the conduct of a particular person under given circumstances is to be judged, is one which the jury must derive from their observation, their common sense and their common knowledge and experience. The charge in this case was in accord with this rule.

7. There was no error in admitting evidence, nor in refusing to charge as requested, nor in the charges complained of. The evidence warranted the verdict, and there was no abuse of discretion in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond, for plaintiff in R. B. Blackburn and Arnold & Arnold,

Nisbet v. The City of Atlanta. Before Judge Van Epps. City Court of Atlanta.

Lumpkin, J.—A municipal corporation is not liable in damages for the death of one convicted in a corporation court and sentenced to work upon the public streets, although his death was occasioned while the convict was engaged in such work, and resulted from negligence on the part of the foreman who had been placed by the municipal authorities in charge thereof, and from the failure of such foreman to provide the convict, after his injury, with the proper medical attention and treatment.

ment.
Judgment affirmed.
E. A. Angier, for plaintiff in error.
J. A. Anderson and George Westmore-land, by brief, contra.

Argument was heard in the case of Clabe Miller v. The State, and the court ad-journed to next Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

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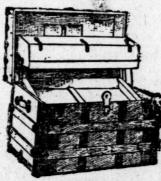
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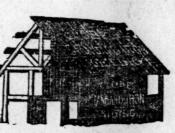
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